THE STORY OF WORCESTER

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CITY OF WORCESTER

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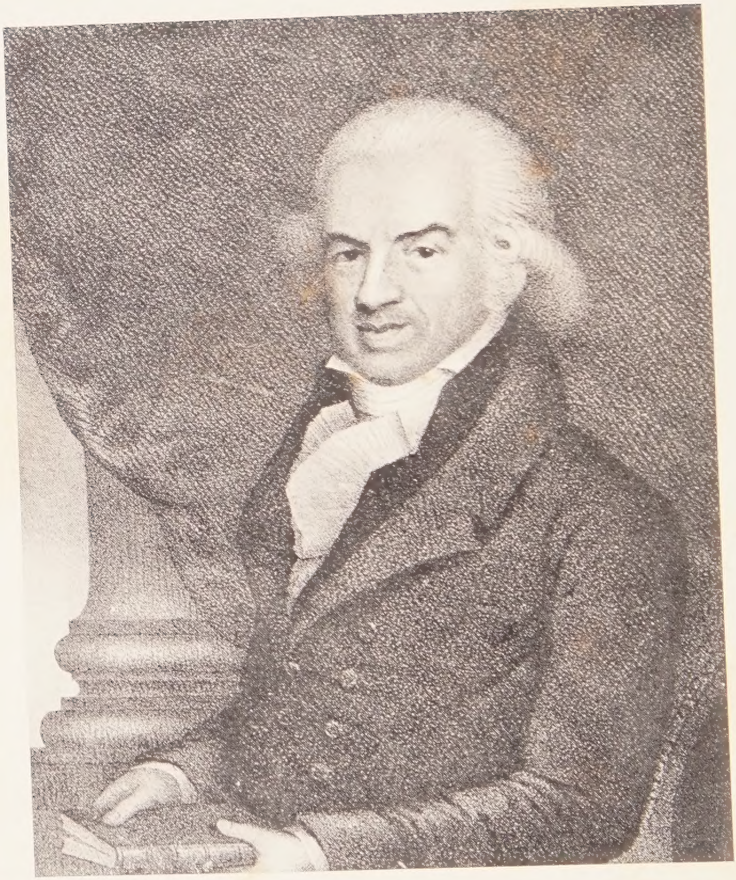
The Story of Worcester



ISAIAH THOMAS

Frontispiece. *See page 78*

THE STORY OF WORCESTER MASSACHUSETTS

THOMAS F. O'FLYNN, B. S.

Principal of the Ledge Street School, Worcester, Mass.

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The Story of Worcester

CHAPTER I

THE FIRST AND SECOND SETTLEMENTS

THE first settlers of Massachusetts began early to move inward from the coast, and the beautiful country around Lake Quinsigamond attracted their attention.

There was a settlement at Springfield and the General Court wished to have a place midway between Springfield and Boston, where travellers could spend the night and rest their horses. A committee, consisting of Daniel Gookin, Edward Johnson, Joshua Fisher and Thomas Noyes, was appointed in 1665, to make a survey of the land around Lake Quinsigamond and determine if there be a "meet place for a plantation." Thomas Noyes died shortly afterwards. Nothing

was done until 1667, when a new committee, consisting of Daniel Gookin, Edward Johnson, Samuel Andrew and Andrew Belcher, was appointed "to take an exact view and make true report, whether the place be capable to make a village."

A report was made October 20, 1668, wherein it was stated that the committee "viewed the place mentioned, and find it about twelve miles westward from Marlboro, near to the road to Springfield." They found a beautiful lake, a large quantity of chestnut trees and broad meadows; enough, according to their estimate, with proper industry, to support sixty families. It was recommended, that the Court "reserve it for a town."

The report was accepted, and Daniel Gookin, Thomas Prentice, Daniel Henchman and Richard Beers were appointed a committee to carry its recommendation into effect.

From 1657 to 1664 the Court had made grants of this land to the church in Malden, to Mr. Increase Nowell of Charlestown, and to Mr. Thomas Noyes of Sudbury. The heirs of Thomas Noyes sold

their land to Ephraim Curtis of Sudbury, and he came here and settled on land between Adams Square and the City Farm.

Curtis may be called the first white settler in Worcester. A committee, of which Daniel Gookin was chairman, had, previous to Curtis's coming, built a house in the vicinity, but this house was intended merely as a shelter for the committee, and not in any sense as a settlement. The honor, therefore, of the first settlement of Worcester, belongs to Curtis. He was the only white man between Marlborough and Brookfield. It is recorded that, after his hard day's toil, he would sit down, and, looking towards Sudbury, shed tears.

The committee of the General Court petitioned that the grants to the town of Malden and Ensign Noyes, and by Noyes sold to Ephraim Curtis, be declared void. They gave the following reasons for this request: —

The grant of one thousand acres to the ministry of the town of Malden was made May 7, 1662, on condition that it be improved within three years after the grant.

Six years had now elapsed and no improvement had been made.

The grant to Thomas Noyes of 250 acres of choice land lay in the heart of the settlement. The committee requested the Court to make void this grant because it was not laid out regularly for "quantity or quality." They offered to give him land in another place, bordering upon the town.

The first meeting of the committee was held in Cambridge, July 6, 1669, and a plan was formed for the projected plantation. In 1673, thirty-two persons were granted lots.

The Court decided that Ephraim Curtis, who had purchased the Noyes grant, should retain but 50 acres of land in the north part of the town, and allowed him 250 acres outside of the bounds of Worcester, in the part called "The Gore Country," now Auburn. This was a tract of land which intervened between Worcester and the town of Grafton, and it was considered to be beyond the jurisdiction of either place.

Ephraim sold to his brother John, a grant of 250 acres in the north part of the

town. When John came to Worcester, the committee drove him off and would not allow him to settle. He brought suit against Ephraim and was awarded £40 damages.

As will be seen on the map, seventeen of these grants were on the Country Road, from the head of Lake Quinsigamond to the Lancaster Road. Only fourteen of the thirty-two persons perfected their titles by paying to the committee their share of expense. Of these fourteen, but five or six built houses.

It was thought necessary at this time to satisfy any claim that the Indians might have to the land. A deed was executed by Woonashockusag, called Solomon, Sagamore of Tataessit, and Honnawannonit, called John, Sagamore of Pakachoge. This deed was given in consideration of "twelve pounds of lawful money of New England" and called for land eight miles square.

The Indians of this section were of the Nipmuck, or Nipnet tribe. They were Christian converts, and lived in the villages of Grafton, Oxford, Dudley, Worcester,

Woodstock, Uxbridge, Sterling and Brookfield. The principal settlement was in Worcester, on Packachoag Hill, and is thus described by Gookin: —

"This village consists of about twenty families and hath about one hundred souls therein. This town is situated upon a fertile hill and is denominated from a delicate spring of water that is there."

The Tatnuck or Tataessit Hills were occupied by similar hamlets. Wigwam Hill at Lake Quinsigamond was peopled by Indians who were fond of fishing and hunting.

In September, 1674, the Indians on Packachoag Hill were visited by the distinguished Indian apostle, John Eliot, in company with his historian, Captain Daniel Gookin. The General Court appointed Captain Gookin superintendent of measures for the civilization and government of the Indians.

Gookin says of this visit: "We repaired to the Sagamore's house, called John, who kindly entertained us. There is another Sagamore belonging to this place, of kindred to the former, whose name is Solo-

mon. This man was also present, who courteously welcomed us. As soon as the people could be got together, Mr. Eliot preached to them, and they attended reverently. After a short respite, a court was kept among them. The principal matter that was done at this court, was, first to constitute John and Solomon to be rulers of this people, and co-ordinate in power, clothed with the authority of the English Government, which they accepted. The exercises were concluded with singing a psalm and offering prayer, and they retired to rest."

In 1675, war broke out in Plymouth County between the settlers and Philip of Mount Hope. His influence extended to the neighboring tribes and in a short time the frontier settlements were abandoned by the whites. Many of these Indians who had joined Philip foresaw the result of the war, and, at the first opportunity, deserted him. Philip was driven from place to place, and took refuge early among the Nipmuck Indians.

Worcester, situated far from other settlements, was in a dangerous position. Marl-

borough was the nearest town on the east, Lancaster on the north, Brookfield on the west and Mendon on the south. The people abandoned their homes and fled to the larger towns near Boston.

In July, 1675, King Philip, accompanied by Sagamore John, visited the Indians on Packachoag Hill and induced them to join him. Sagamore John, who surrendered at Boston a year later, "affirmed that he never intended any mischief to the English at Brookfield, but that Philip, coming over night among them, he was forced, for fear of his own life, to join with them against the English."

Ephraim Curtis, considered the first settler of Worcester, distinguished himself by unusual bravery, in the attacks on Brookfield. He had been commissioned lieutenant in recognition of his ability in military affairs.

Messages were repeatedly sent to the Nipmuck chiefs, urging them to remain friendly with the whites. Curtis held conference with four of their chiefs and was assured that the intentions of the Indians were peaceful.

On July 28, 1675, Captain Edward Hutchinson and Captain Thomas Wheeler with a force of twenty men left Cambridge to negotiate a treaty. They arrived near Brookfield, August 2nd. The Indians, suggesting one meeting-place after another, led the whites into a narrow defile between a steep hill and a deep swamp. Two or three hundred Indians rose suddenly from the ambuscade, and firing upon the unfortunate soldiers, killed eight men and wounded five, including Captains Hutchinson and Wheeler. The survivors fled to the town and fortified one of the largest houses.

Hutchinson and Wheeler immediately sent Ephraim Curtis and Henry Young to Boston to inform the authorities of their condition.

Wheeler in his narrative says: "When they" (meaning Curtis and Young) "came to the further end of the town, they saw the enemy rifling houses, which the inhabitants had forsaken. Curtis and Young fired upon them and immediately returned to us again. They discerned no safety in going forward and were desirous to inform

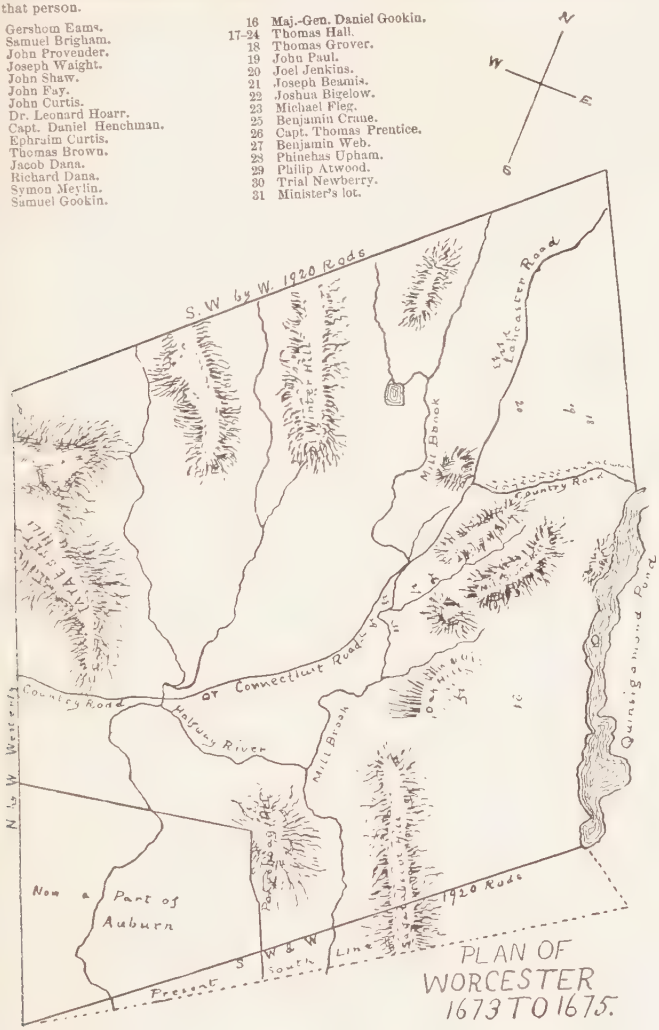
us of the enemies' actings, so that we might the more prepare for a sudden assault by them.

"This assault followed with great violence, but was bravely resisted. During the night the attack continued, and the Indians attempted to fire the house with combustibles. Being desirous to hasten intelligence to the honored council of our present great distress, we being so remote from any succor, it being between 60 and 70 miles from us to Boston, where the Court useth to sit, and fearing our ammunition would not last long to withstand them if they continued to assault us, I spake to Ephraim Curtis to adventure forth again on that service, and to attempt it on foot, as the way wherein there was most hope of getting away undiscovered. He readily assented, and accordingly went out. There were so many Indians everywhere thereabouts that he could not pass without apparent hazard of life, and he came back again.

"Towards morning, Ephraim adventured forth the third time, and was fain to creep on his hands and knees for some space of

This drawing is designed to illustrate the relative positions of home-lots. The number on the map corresponding with the one set against the name below will indicate the location occupied by that person.

1 Gershom Eams.
2 Samuel Brigham.
3 John Provender.
4 Joseph Waight.
5 John Shaw.
6 John Fay.
7 John Curtis.
8 Dr. Leonard Hoarr.
9 Capt. Daniel Henchman.
10 Ephraim Curtis.
11 Thomas Brown.
12 Jacob Dana.
13 Richard Dana.
14 Symon Meylin.
15 Samuel Gookin.
16 Maj.-Gen. Daniel Gookin.
17-24 Thomas Hall.
18 Thomas Grover.
19 John Paul.
20 Joel Jenkins.
21 Joseph Beamis.
22 Joshua Bigelow.
23 Michael Flegg.
25 Benjamin Crane.
26 Capt. Thomas Prentice.
27 Benjamin Web.
28 Phinehas Upham.
29 Philip Atwood.
30 Trial Newberry.
31 Minister's lot.



THE FIRST SETTLEMENT

The village of Quinsigamond (subsequently named Worcester), destroyed by the Indians in 1675.

ground, that he might not be discovered by the enemy, who waited to prevent our sending, if they could have hindered it. But, through God's mercy, he escaped their hands and got safely to Marlborough, though very much spent, by reason of want of sleep before he went from us, and his sore travel, night and day, in that hot season, till he got thither, from whence he went to Boston."

Before Curtis had reached Marlborough, a body of soldiers had marched to the relief of the little band surrounded by more than three hundred Indians.

On Dec. 2, 1675, the Indians destroyed the little village of Quinsigamond which then consisted of five or six deserted houses.

In 1682, the General Court notified the committee that unless immediate steps were taken to form a plantation the grants would be considered forfeited. It was not until 1684, that Captain Henchman and his associates induced some of the first settlers to return, and encouraged others to accompany them.

The committee planned to provide for

formerly ordered by the committee for divers reasons, and each one so doing, to have a house lot there, at least six rods square." It was further required that there should be "two fire-rooms in the citadel to shelter such as shall come to settle, and travellers."

Of the previous settlers, four only returned, and of these but two took up the original grants: — Thomas Brown on the Country Road, and Thomas Hall between Oak Hill and Lake Quinsigamond.

The heirs of Ephraim Curtis took up his land on Lincoln Street.

Local historians state that Lieut. Ephraim Curtis was married and that he returned at the time of the second settlement. As a matter of fact, Ephraim never married and he was dead at the time of the second settlement.

Hon. Ellery B. Crane, the librarian of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, made an exhaustive research in this matter. By consulting the records of the Probate Court of Cambridge, he found that Ephraim, Esq., was the son of Joseph, the youngest brother of Lieut. Ephraim Curtis. Eph-

raim, Esq., deeded to Captain John, his son, "a certain parcel of upland and swamp ground." This John Curtis appears to have been the first of the Curtis family to become a permanent settler in Worcester. His daughter Sarah married "Tory" Jones, who kept the tavern on the present site of the Sargent Building, Franklin Square.

Daniel Gookin, who had land on the Country Road, took up a new grant on the easterly slope of Packachoag Hill, and Daniel Henchman changed to a place inside the citadel grounds.

In September, 1684, Daniel Gookin, Thomas Prentice, and Daniel Henchman petitioned the General Court, "that their plantation at Quinsigamond be called Worcester." This request was granted. No special reason has been given for the choice of name.

There is in England a city called Worcester. It is noted in history as the place where Charles II was defeated by Cromwell. The word Worcester means "war-castle." In the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society for Feb-

ruary 11, 1873, Mr. Whitmore, in his essay on names of towns, says that there is a tradition that the name was given by the committee to commemorate the battle of Worcester, England. In this battle Cromwell shattered the force of Charles II "as a crowning mercy and as a defiance to the Stuarts."

From 1686 to 1713 the records of the town do not show anything of importance, except that the Indians caused a second desertion of the place. In 1696 a band of hostile Indians penetrated as far as Worcester, but did not inflict any damage upon the inhabitants except the kidnapping of Samuel Leonard, or as Barber in his Historical Collections calls him, Leonardson, a boy of fourteen. He was held captive until after the massacre at Haverhill. On March 15, 1697, the Indians surrounded the town of Haverhill, killed twenty-seven of the inhabitants, and carried away thirteen captives. Thomas Dustin was working in his field when he noticed the approach of the Indians; seizing his gun, he mounted his horse, and drove his seven children before him. They escaped. In

the meantime, the Indians at the house had seized Mrs. Hannah Dustin, her infant child, and Mary Neff, who was caring for Mrs. Dustin. They killed the baby and drove the two women before them into the wilderness. For fifteen days they marched through the forest, a distance of seventy-five miles.

The band divided into two parts. One company with Mrs. Dustin, Mary Neff and Samuel Leonard crossed over to an island at the junction of the Merrimac and Contoocook Rivers. The captives secretly took council together, and resolved to attempt flight. The boy, Samuel, inquired of one of the tribe, "Bambico," as to where he would strike, if he would kill a man instantly, and how he would take off the scalp. The Indian, bringing his finger against his temple, made answer, "Strike him there!" and he proceeded to tell him how to take off the scalp.

On that night, March 30, 1697, the camp fires in front of the wigwams blazed pleasantly. The tribe, burdened with the fatigue of a restless journey, slept soundly. The captives awaited the midnight hour

and then noiselessly, obtaining the tomahawks and moving together, they struck the deadly blows. One old squaw and an Indian boy were all that escaped. Ten Indians were killed and scalped by the captives. They scuttled all the canoes but one, and in this they floated down the Merrimac River as far as they could, and thence along its left bank until they arrived at Haverhill.

In April, 1697, they visited Boston, taking with them the scalps and an Indian gun and tomahawk as evidence of their achievement. The General Court awarded to Mrs. Dustin a gift of £25, to Mary Neff and Samuel Leonard £12 10s. each. The Governor of Maryland, upon hearing of the affair, sent complimentary presents to them.

Samuel Leonard had about forty acres of land, which extended from the lake back over the ridge upon which Lake Tower stands.

The location of his house is described by Hon. Ellery B. Crane as the knoll upon which the tower stands. The following letter is interesting: —

Worcester, July 24, 1885.

E. W. Lincoln, Esq.,

My dear Sir: — I am quite sure that within the bounds of the new park at the Lake once stood the house of Samuel Leonard of Bridgewater. And it was from that house that his son Samuel was stolen by the Indians in the year 1696. Investigation thus far points to the spot on the hill, where the old cellar hole is found, as being the site, or near the site, where the old log house of Samuel Leonard stood. It would seem the best natural location for his house, on that beautiful rise of ground.

About one year after the capture of Samuel Leonard, or Leonardson, his master took part in the descent on the town of Haverhill, Mass., and succeeded in capturing Mrs. Dustin and Mrs. Neff. The story of their capture and escape, by killing the Indians, will be found on page 185 of Barber's Historical Collections of Massachusetts, and forms an interesting item to the history of Worcester and her new park; for I am quite sure that it was from that territory that the Leonard boy was taken.

Yours, with great respect,

E. B. Crane.

When Queen Anne's War broke out in 1702, the settlers abandoned their homes and fled. Diggory Sergent, who had settled upon Sagatabscot Hill, refused to leave his home, despite the pleadings of the committee. The people of Marlborough became alarmed and advised him to remove to a safe place. Their advice was not

heeded. Finally, the committee sent Captain Howe with twelve armed men to oblige him to leave. Night coming on, and a snow storm threatening, the soldiers were forced to take shelter in the garrison house near Lincoln Square. Hidden away in the cellar was a party of six Indians, who had sought cover from the storm.

The soldiers resumed their march in the morning, and after travelling about a mile, came to Sergent's house. They were too late: "They found the door broken down, the owner stretched in blood, and the dwelling desolate." After burying Sergent at the foot of one of his oak trees, the soldiers pursued the Indians, but were unable to overtake them. The mother was slain in the march and the children were taken to Canada. The eldest daughter, Martha, returned and married Daniel Shattuck of Marlborough. They moved to Worcester and occupied the eighty-acre farm upon which her father had settled.

The following is Martha's story:

"When the Indians surrounded the house, the father seized his gun to defend himself and family. He was fired upon

and fell. The Indians rushed in, killed him, and tore the scalp from his head. They then seized the mother and her children, Martha, John, Daniel, Thomas and Mary, and began a rapid retreat. The wife and mother, fainting from grief and fear, impeded their flight, and while ascending the hills of Tatnuck, in the northwesterly part of Worcester, a chief stepped out of the file, and, looking around as if for game, excited no alarm in his sinking captive. When she had passed by, one blow of the tomahawk relieved the savages from the obstruction to their march."

Two of the children, Daniel and Mary, remained with the Indians and adopted their habits. John and Thomas went to Boston after their release.

CHAPTER II

THIRD AND PERMANENT SETTLEMENT — INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN

SOME of those who had been interested in the second settlement were anxious to have the town rebuilt. A committee, consisting of Col. Adam Winthrop, Jonas Rice and Gershom Rice, addressed the General Court. They set forth their desire "to endeavor and enter upon a new settlement of the place from which the former settlers had been driven by war," and asked for assistance. Their petition was granted, and a committee was appointed to arrange for the re-settlement of the town.

In 1711 Jonas Rice purchased of John Allenton, son of Thomas Allenton, one of the second settlers, sixty acres of land in Worcester.

Gershom Rice, in 1712, purchased sixty acres of William Paine of Boston.

In 1713, Jonas Rice occupied his land, which was situated on the easterly slope of Sagatabscot Hill, on what is now known as Heywood Street. Here he lived with his family for about a year, the sole inhabitant of a wilderness of woods and swamps for fifteen or twenty miles around. He was the first permanent settler of Worcester. His brother Gershom joined him in December, 1714, and located on his land near Oak Hill. His house stood near the corner of Grafton and Wall Streets. The land included the grounds of the Grafton Street school. Nathaniel Moore and Daniel Heywood soon followed, Moore settling near Jonas Rice, and Heywood on the site of the Bay State House.

Other settlers soon followed. In 1718 it was estimated that Worcester had a population of two hundred.

The experiences of the past had taught these hardy men to take measures to protect themselves against attack by the Indians. A garrison house of logs was built on the westerly side of Main Street near Chatham Street. During the first year the people living in the vicinity of this fort

SHERIFF CHANDLER - 1750
JUDGE BARTON 1834

CAPT SAMUAL BRIDGE 1785

EBEN WHITING

D WALDO - 1782

FIRST JAIL 1733

Jo Bill Road

S. Salisbury

TAVERN

JAIL 1790

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH - 1742

Opened 1835 Highland St.

Dr. Abraham Lincoln

SCHOOL HOUSE 1800

Clark Whittemore Book Bindery

COL TIMOTHY BIGELOW 1730

Old Court House

JUDGE BANGS - 1780

1785 ISAIAH THOMAS Rest

DR JOSEPH LYNDE - 1774

1775 - SPY PRINTING OFFICE

REV. JOSEPH WHEELER 1775

NATHAN PATCH - 1785

NEW UNITARIAN CHURCH

LEXINGTON HOTEL

JUDGE Wm JENNISON 1726

MAJ S PORTER

Dr OLIVER FISKE 1800

OLD GREEN STORE

FISKE'S DRUG STORE

MAJ JOSEPH ALLEN - 1784

Dr ELIJAH DIX 1770

A.J VOTTIER GEER TERRY

JER. ROBINSON 1789

P. AND D. GODDARD'S ROW 1828

1800 - NAT MOWER'S HAT STORE

CAPT. MOSES WING - 1800

1782 - DAN'L WALDOS STORE

E PRATT 1806

CALVINISTIC CHURCH 1826

THOMAS ST OPENED 1806

NATHAN BALDWIN 1775

W. MANNING - 1820

WM. EATON 1800

REV. Dr BANCROFT

BEN & ENOS TUCKER - 1800

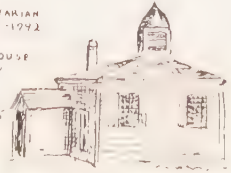
CAPT PETER SLATER - 1809

NATAN'L EATON - 1800

ROPE WALK

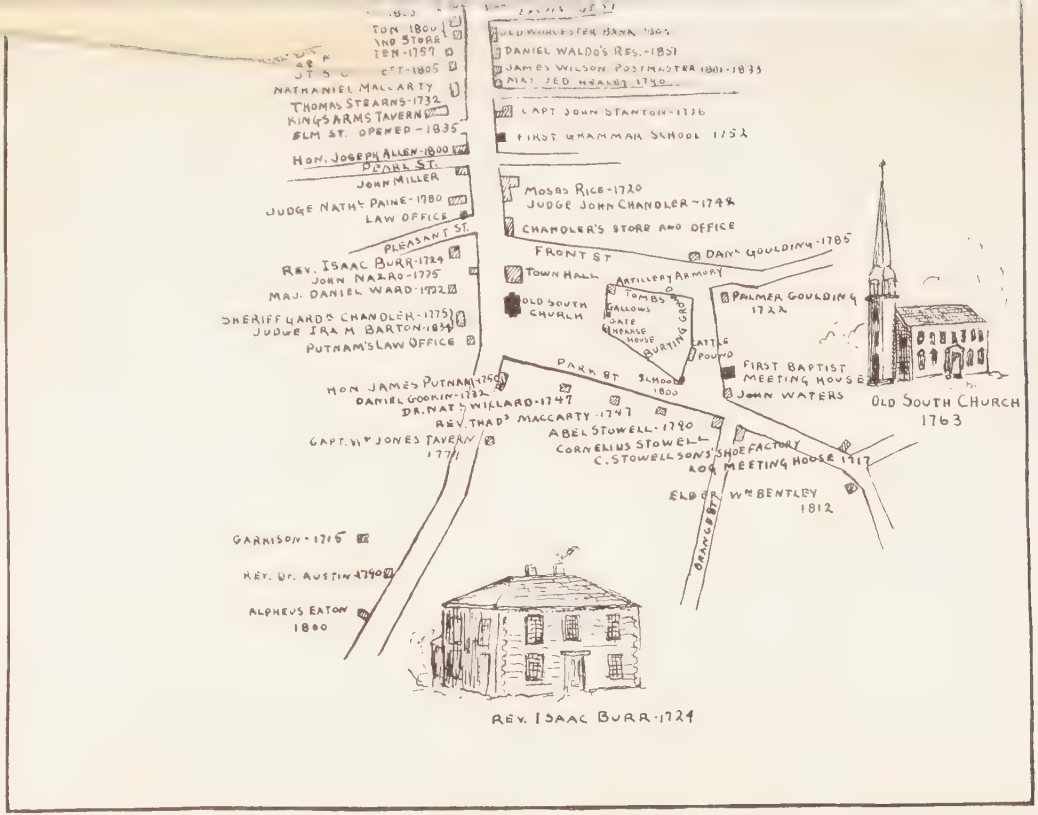
MAJ. WM TREADWELL - 1775

CENTRE SCHOOL HOUSE 1789



OLD SUMMER ST. SCHOOL - 1800

MAP OF MAIN STREET SHOWING LOCATION


TON 1800
IND STORE
TEN-1797
ETT-1805
NATHANIEL MACCARTY
THOMAS STEARNS-1732
KINGS ARMS TAVERN
ELM ST. OPENED - 1835
HON. JOSEPH ALLEN-1800
PORK ST.
JOHN MILLER
JUDGE NATH[L] PAINE-1780
LAW OFFICE
PLEASANT ST.
REV. ISAAC BURR-1729
JOHN NAZRO-1775
MAJ. DANIEL WARD-1722
SHERIFF GARD[R] CHANDLER-1775
JUDGE IRA M BARTON-1834
PUTNAM'S LAW OFFICE
OLD WORCESTER BANK 1805
DANIEL WALDO'S RES.-1851
JAMES WILSON POSTMASTER 1801-1833
MAJ. JED HEARD 1748
CAPT JOHN STANTON-1776
FIRST GRAMMAR SCHOOL 1752
MOSES RICE-1720
JUDGE JOHN CHANDLER-1748
CHANDLER'S STORE AND OFFICE
FRONT ST
DAN[L] GOULDING-1785
TOWN HALL
ARTILLERY ARMORY
OLD SOUTH CHURCH
TOMBS
GALLOWS
HEARSE HOUSE
BURYING GRD
CATTLE POUND
PALMER GOULDING 1722
FIRST BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE
JOHN WATERS
OLD SOUTH CHURCH 1763
PARK ST
SCHOOL 1800
HON JAMES PUTNAM-1750
DANIEL GOOKIN-1732
DR. NAT[L] WILLARD-1747
REV. THAD[S] MACCARTY-1747
ABEL STOWELL-1790
CORNELIUS STOWELL
C. STOWELL SON'S SHOE FACTORY
LOG MEETING HOUSE 1717
CAPT. W[M] JONES TAVERN 1771
ELD DR WM BENTLEY 1812
GARRISON-1716
REV. DR. AUSTIN 1790
ALPHEUS EATON 1800
ORANGE ST
REV. ISAAC BURR-1724

were accustomed to sleep within its walls. Another fort was built by Daniel Heywood and located near the junction of Main and Exchange Streets.

In the north part of the town there were several forts. One of them, north of Lincoln Square, between Prescott and Lincoln Streets, served as a shelter for travellers and a protection for the mills erected on the stream. Near Adams Square a regular blockhouse and fort combined was built, and a long iron cannon was mounted to give the alarm in case of danger.

Meetings for religious exercises were held as early as 1715, in the dwelling-houses most conveniently situated for the people. Each man went to religious services completely armed as though he were to engage in instant battle.

In 1717 a rude structure of logs was built near the junction of Green and Franklin Streets. This served as a meeting-house until 1719, when a large building was erected on the Common.

Some immigrants from the north of Ireland settled in Worcester about 1718. On account of religious persecution at home

they came to the new world, thinking that they would be allowed religious and civil liberty. In this they were mistaken. These people were Presbyterians. Their first meeting-place was in the old garrison house at the north end of the town.

"These frugal, industrious and peaceful" people attempted to build a meeting-house just north of "The Oaks" on Lincoln Street. They had hardly completed the framework when, one night, a mob of citizens demolished it. Annoyed and persecuted, some of these people left Worcester and went to Pelham, Massachusetts, and others to Londonderry, New Hampshire. Many remained and joined the regularly established church.

Matthew Thornton, who, as delegate to the Continental Congress from New Hampshire, signed the Declaration of Independence, is said by his biographer to have resided when a child among the immigrants in Worcester.

On June 14, 1722, Worcester was incorporated as a town, and in 1731 became the shire town, or county seat. This was of great value to the place, as many profes-

sional and business men were thereby induced to make Worcester their home.

The location of the shire town occasioned much debate and diversity of opinion. Four towns, according to population and valuation, stood higher in rank than Worcester, — Sutton, Lancaster, Mendon and Brookfield. Worcester, on account of its central location, had the advantage. It was proposed to have Lancaster and Worcester half shires, and have the sessions of the court held alternately in each town. This was opposed by Joseph Wilder, who remonstrated against the holding of court in Lancaster, lest the morals of its people should be corrupted.

The terms of court were the great holidays of the county, and the people of neighboring towns assembled in Worcester. Wrestling, fighting and horse-racing were common exercises. The stocks and whipping-post were located on Court Hill. Frequent exhibitions of discipline attracted crowds of spectators.

CHAPTER III

GROWTH OF THE TOWN — ACADIAN EXILES — BRITISH SPIES — MINUTE MEN — TIMOTHY BIGELOW — WORCESTER IN THE REVOLUTION

THE town increased steadily in population and wealth up to the beginning of the Revolution.

In the fall of 1755, eleven persons were sent to Worcester to be provided for by the town authorities. They were Acadian exiles, who had been forced by the military power of England to leave their happy homes in Nova Scotia. The inhabitants of the town treated these unfortunate people with great kindness. Notwithstanding this, the eldest of them died broken-hearted, and the rest, after twelve years, returned to their countrymen in Canada.

In 1775 Worcester had a population of nineteen hundred. At this time the difficulties between England and the colonies

were such that nothing but war could be expected. Preparations for the conflict were actively though silently made. The people of Worcester purchased and manufactured arms, cast musket-balls, provided powder, and threatened openly to fall upon any body of soldiers that should interfere with them.

General Gage sent his spies here and it was rumored that he intended to send part of his army to execute the "Regulating Act." This Act forbade the holding of town meetings without the written consent of the governor. Two English officers were ordered to make an expedition, examine the roads, learn the distances from town to town, and make maps showing the position of streams, heights, passes and posts, and report regarding the character of the country. These officers left Boston disguised as countrymen and came to Worcester. While here they stayed at "Tory" Jones's Tavern, which stood on the site of the Sargent building, Franklin Square, corner of Allen Court.

The report of the journey, made by one of the officers, was found after the evacu-

ation of Boston. In his story he said: "However, as we imagined we had staid long enough in that town (Worcester) we resolved to set off at day break the next morning, and get to Framingham. Accordingly, off we set, after getting some roast meat and brandy from our landlord, which was very necessary on a long march, and prevented us going into houses where, perhaps, they might be too inquisitive. We took a road we had not come, and that led us to the pass four miles from Worcester. We went on unobserved by any one, until we passed Shrewsbury, when we were overtaken by a horseman who examined us very attentively, and especially me, whom he looked at from head to foot, as if he wanted to know me again. After he had taken his observations, he rode off pretty hard, and took the Marlborough road, but by good luck we took the Framingham road again."

The horseman was Captain Timothy Bigelow, sent by the committee of correspondence to observe the officers, whose martial bearing, notwithstanding their care and disguise, betrayed their military character.

It is believed that General Gage intended to march troops to Worcester and capture the large quantity of stores that he thought had been collected. Whatever his plans were, they were disarranged by the result of the April movements.

Companies of "minute-men" were formed and exercised. At the town-meeting held in March, 1775, it was voted "that each of the minute-men belonging to the town, attending drill one half day of each week, shall be paid by the town, one shilling per man for each one half day's service." A penalty for absence provided for the same amount.

The services of these minute-men were soon required. On the day of the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, "a messenger, riding a white horse covered with sweat and bloody from spurring, dashed through the town crying: —

"'To arms! To arms! The war is begun!'"

His horse fell from exhaustion, but, another being procured, he hastened on. The bell was rung, cannon were fired, and the minute-men were ready at a short notice.

They were paraded on the common under Captain Timothy Bigelow, and after prayer by Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty, began their march. They were soon followed by other volunteers under Captain Benjamin Flagg. On that day Worcester sent one hundred and ten men on the march to Concord. They were met on the way by messengers who informed them of the retreat of the British. The soldiers then marched to Boston.

During the early part of 1775, captives from the British army were sent here, and the jail was filled with prisoners of war. Some of these were allowed, under parole, to enter the service of the inhabitants.

The expedition against Quebec took place in September. Among the brave men who marched through the wilderness under General Benedict Arnold were Major Timothy Bigelow, Captain Jonas Hubbard and other soldiers from Worcester. In the attack on the fortification, Dec. 31, 1775, Captain Hubbard was mortally wounded, and died in the hospital about two weeks later. Major Bigelow and the soldiers

were taken prisoners and confined in prison nearly a year, when they were exchanged.

On Sunday, July 14, 1776, Isaiah Thomas read from the porch of the Old South Meeting House the Declaration of Independence. This was the first reading of the Declaration upon Massachusetts soil.

On November 4, 1777, General Burgoyne and his captured army passed through Worcester on their way to Cambridge, where they were held under guard.

Soldiers enlisted and also were drafted from time to time to assist the Continental Army in different sections. Out of the population of 1900 people, Worcester furnished about 400 soldiers, or more than twenty per cent. of the total population.

Worcester was represented by her soldiers at Cambridge, Bunker Hill, Quebec, Long Island, Saratoga, Valley Forge, Monmouth and Yorktown.

"MINUTE MEN"

[1] "The origin of the term 'Minute Men' seems clear. It originated in the Court

[1] Contents of a letter written to Mr. Franklin P. Rice by Mr. C. W. Ernst, of Boston.

House at Worcester, Mass., September 21, 1774. The evidence, peculiarly conclusive, is in a volume entitled The Journals of Each Provincial Congress, Boston, 1838, pp. 643-644.

"The context of the earliest passage, on Page 664, is interesting. The Worcester County Convention asked the militia officers to resign and soon thought a new force desirable. The new officers were to be chosen by the respective towns, and the militia, organized under purely American or 'constitutional' authority, was to be ready 'to act at a minute's notice.'

"This new force was immediately called 'Minute Men.'"

CHAPTER IV

SHAYS'S REBELLION — WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE VISIT WORCESTER

AT the close of the Revolution, the country was struggling under the weight of a heavy debt. There was no money to meet the pay due to the soldiers; business was at a standstill; the money in circulation was mostly paper money and no one knew its value, for what was worth one dollar in one state might be worthless in another; there was comparatively little domestic trade, owing to the jealousy of the different states.

The laboring classes were sorely pressed to meet their private obligations, while levy after levy of public tax was being laid upon them by the Legislature. The legal fraternity reaped a harvest because of the rapid increase of civil actions.

Honest and industrious citizens were dragged off to prison or their possessions

were sold to satisfy a debt or for payment of taxes.

The people, driven to desperation, first attacked the lawyers, then the courts. For more than four years the people had been looking to the Legislature for relief, but had been disappointed. They could wait no longer.

A body of men banded together and called themselves "The Regulators." Their object was not the destruction of life and property, but they wished to show their determination that they meant to have reform, not only in the laws of the Commonwealth, but in the manner of their execution. It was the spontaneous rising of an overtaxed and overburdened people.

In August, 1786, 1500 of the Regulators assembled and took possession of the court house in Northampton, and prevented the sitting of the official body. Governor Bowdoin issued a proclamation, appealing to the officers and citizens to suppress such treasonable demonstrations.

The citizens of Hampshire, Berkshire, Worcester, Middlesex and Bristol Counties were in a state of intense excitement. On

September 4th, an armed body of men under Capt. Adam Wheeler, of Hubbardston, took possession of the court house in Worcester. The justices and court attendants were refused admittance. When Chief Justice Artemas Ward demanded why this armed force was present, and who was in command, Captain Wheeler replied that they had come to relieve the country from distress by preventing the sessions of the courts until the people could obtain relief from their grievances by legislation.

The judge reproved the rioters, and retired to the United States Arms where court was opened and adjourned to the next day. The officers of the militia reported that they were unable to muster their companies, and the court adjourned to November 21.

Excitement ran high in the western part of the state. Two or three thousand men assembled at Great Barrington, Berkshire County, and prevented the sitting of the courts in that place.

Men were now assembling in Springfield to prevent the sitting of the Supreme Judicial Court. The friends of the government numbered about 800 men and wore

pieces of white paper in their hats to distinguish themselves from the Regulators. The Regulators numbered 900 well armed men under command of Captain Daniel Shays, and 500 camp followers, each with a green sprig in his hat.

The court was not allowed to do business, and a compromise was effected by which those men confined in prison for debt should be released.

It was impossible to transact any business in the courts of Middlesex, Bristol, Worcester, Hampshire or Berkshire Counties.

Governor Bowdoin issued a proclamation calling together the members of the General Court October 18, 1786. It was decided to remove, so far as it was in their power, all causes of discontent, believing that when this was done, nothing further would be heard of insurrection. The House voted to remove the General Court from Boston if it could be done with any advantage to the people. An address to the people was issued and sent to every town informing the people of the exact condition of public matters and trying to show that much of the dissatisfaction and unrest

among the people came largely from a lack of knowledge relating to the affairs of the state. A general pardon was granted all persons who had taken part in the insurrection, provided they would take the oath of allegiance before Jan. 1, 1787.

Confidence was partially restored and no opposition was offered to the sitting of the courts at Taunton and Cambridge.

The next court to convene was that in Worcester which had adjourned to November 21. The Regulators had not forgotten the day. A company of sixty men came in from Princeton and others arrived from Shrewsbury and Hubbardston. They surrounded the Court House and the justices dispersed without transacting any business.

The Court of Common Pleas was to convene in Worcester in December. The Regulators, one thousand strong, collected in and about Worcester. Captain Shays, with his followers from Hampshire County, marched to Rutland. Some of his men were quartered at Shrewsbury, others at Grafton and Holden.

On December 3, 1786, the Regulators who went to Grafton marched into Worces-

ter and took possession of the Court House. Captain Shays arrived with about 350 men; and after joining the companies already in town, a grand parade was made about the streets.

The Regulators were successful in Worcester and many of them returned to their homes. Captain Shays, with about 500 men, returned by way of Paxton to Rutland.

Springfield was the next objective place and Shays marched his little army there and took possession of the court house.

Governor Bowdoin immediately issued orders to raise 500 men to serve 30 days and march to the protection of the courts to be held in Worcester, Jan. 23, 1787. He gave command of this force to Major-General Benjamin Lincoln. He issued an order to Gen. Lincoln to protect the courts at Worcester and to capture, secure and disarm all bodies of armed men who might be assembled in the counties of Worcester, Hampshire, Berkshire or elsewhere in the state.

The troops marched upon Worcester and thence to Springfield. Shays and his men

retreated before them. After 250 of the insurgents were captured, the rest were dispersed. Shays fled to Vermont, where he remained a year, finally receiving a full pardon.

Captain Daniel Shays was born in Hopkinton. He served with distinction in the Revolutionary War. General Lafayette rewarded him for bravery by presenting to him an elegant sword. There is no question but that Shays was actuated by purely patriotic motives.

General George Washington paid two visits to Worcester. The first was made July 1, 1775, when he passed through here on his way to Cambridge, to take command of the Continental Army. He remained here one night, stopping at the "Stearns Tavern," formerly the "King's Arms," occupying the site of the present Lincoln House. His second visit was in the autumn of 1789, when he made his tour of New England. This time he stayed at the "United States Arms," now called the Exchange Hotel, corner of Main and Market Streets.

General Lafayette visited Worcester

twice. His first visit was made in 1824, and the second in 1825. The last time he passed through he was on his way to Boston, to assist at the laying of the corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument.

CHAPTER V

WORCESTER IN THE WAR OF 1812 AND THE MEXICAN WAR

EARLY in the century war broke out between England and France. The latter nation demanded assistance from the United States. This was refused. We were at peace with the world and could not take sides with either nation, even though our sympathies were with France. France threatened and finally war broke out.

The President called for volunteers, in case they should be needed to repel invasion. A company of sixty men was formed in Worcester and held in readiness to march upon orders. Peace was declared and their services were not needed.

The War of 1812 was not popular with the people of New England, and very little enthusiasm was exhibited. Worcester took no active part, other than sending the

Worcester Light Infantry and the Worcester Artillery to serve in camp around Boston.

Worcester was not represented in the Mexican War by any number of volunteer soldiers. An officer in the regular army, Captain George Lincoln, a son of Governor Levi Lincoln, was killed at Buena Vista. Captain Lincoln had taken part in the Seminole War and, as a participant in the Mexican War, he was in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. In general orders we read the following: —

"We have to lament the death of Captain George Lincoln, Assistant Adjutant General, serving on the staff of General Wool, a young officer of high bearing, and approved gallantry, who fell early in the action." — *Major-General Taylor's official Report.*

CHAPTER VI

EARLY CHURCH HISTORY

CONGREGATIONALISTS

SHORTLY after the third settlement in 1713, the settlers, each with a loaded gun, were accustomed to meet for religious services on the Sabbath, at the log house of Jonas Rice on Heywood Street. About 1717 they met in the private house of James Rice, who lived near the junction of Green and Franklin streets.

In 1719 they built their first church on the Common. In less than fifty years this was found to be too small and a new church was built in 1763. This church, known as the Old South Church, remained practically unchanged until 1887, when it was torn down to make room for the City Hall.

The bell cast by Paul Revere hangs in the belfry of the new Old South Church, corner of Main and Wellington streets.

The South Parish in 1819 undertook to

discipline some of its members and a separation took place. This resulted in the formation of the Calvinist Church. These people met in the Court House until 1826, when they moved into what was then known as the "Waldo Church." Hon. Daniel Waldo erected the new church, — the Central Church on Main Street, north of George Street, — and presented it to the Society. This building, without the steeple, is still standing. The society is now known as the Central Church and occupies a splendid building on the corner of Salisbury Street and Institute Road.

UNITARIANS

Dissensions having arisen in the First Parish about 1784, a part of the parish withdrew and began to hold meetings in the Court House. In 1792 they moved to Summer Street, near Heardsleigh Street. The building later was converted into a hotel, then passed into the possession of the city, and was used for a great many years as a schoolhouse.

The people of this church were obliged to pay ministerial rates to the old church,

and to this they objected. They became incorporated in 1787 as the Second Parish, Congregational Unitarians. This society moved into its new brick church on Court Hill in 1829. In 1849 this church was destroyed by fire. The present church was dedicated in 1851.

Rev. Aaron Bancroft, father of America's great historian, George Bancroft, was pastor of this church for more than fifty years.

BAPTISTS

James Wilson, an Englishman, came to Worcester in 1795, and in 1801 was appointed postmaster. He has been called "the father of all Baptists in Worcester."

At this time there were but three avowed Baptists in town. They, with a few others, held meetings for a number of years in Deacon Wilson's house. The pastor of the Old South Church, Rev. Dr. Austin, for whom Austin Street was named, offended a number of his parishioners shortly after the breaking out of the War of 1812 by a violent attack upon President Madison. The sympathizers with the President left the Old South Church and, affiliating with

the Baptists, organized the First Baptist Church.

They held their Sabbath meetings in the hall of the Centre Schoolhouse, which stood on Main Street, nearly opposite Thomas Street, where the Chadwick Building now stands. Their first church was built on Salem Square and was destroyed by fire in 1836. They rebuilt the next year and this building is now owned and occupied by the Notre Dame Church congregation — French Catholics.

The First Baptist Society united with the Main Street Baptist Society in 1902, and worshipped in their church on the corner of Main and Hermon Streets. They occupied this church until the completion of their magnificent edifice at the corner of Main Street and Mower Avenue.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

The first mention of a body of Catholics in Worcester was in 1826, when, as the parish records read, "Catholics first came to the town of Worcester." They were Irish immigrants, brought here to work in the construction of the Blackstone Canal.

These people were visited occasionally by a priest. On account of the frequency of accidents, they begged for a clergyman to come and live with them. In 1834 Father Fitton of Hartford was appointed by Bishop Fenwick to visit them once a month.

Christopher Columbus Baldwin, in his interesting diary, says, under date of April 7, 1834: —

"Mr. Fitton yesterday assembled the Catholics now in this town, and with those who came from the factories of Clappville and Millbury, he had about sixty, besides women and children. He was subjected to some difficulty in finding a convenient place to hold a meeting, but at length obtained consent to hold it in the new store erected by Mr. Bailey, which is constructed of stone and stands on the north side of Front Street, on west bank of the Blackstone Canal. I believe this to be the first Catholic sermon ever preached in this town." This building is still standing at 236 Front Street.

Father Fitton purchased land on Temple Street in 1834, and began the erection of a

church. It was called Christ Church and is still standing, being known as the "Institute."

Whenever it was known that mass was to be said, people would gather from Clinton, Westboro, Oxford and all the surrounding towns.

It was the custom of a portion of the Penobscot tribe of Indians to come down from Maine every summer and pitch their tents at the foot of Temple Street. Father Fitton had been a missionary among these Indians. Every Sunday they were accustomed to gather in a circle outside the church door, and, kneeling on the ground, await the coming of the priest. He, entering the circle, would lightly lay his hand on each bowed head and give them his blessing. The Indians would then arise and depart satisfied.

About this time there was stationed here a company of United States soldiers, who were preparing for the second Seminole War. Their barracks were on Temple Street and their drilling-grounds on Burt Street. Many of these soldiers attended church in full uniform.

The present St. John's Church was dedicated in 1846.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

The first Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1834. Services were afterwards held in the society's own church on Union Street, corner of Exchange Street, which was dedicated March 8, 1837. This church was destroyed by fire in 1844, and a new brick building was erected on Park Street. This they sold to the French Catholics in 1869. The society then moved to their new church, Trinity, at the corner of Main and Chandler Streets.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

The Protestant Episcopal Church held its first services in Worcester in 1835. The first church was destroyed by fire, and in 1874 the congregation moved into its beautiful church, All Saints, at the corner of Pleasant and Irving Streets.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

The Society of Friends met in Leicester until 1837, when they held services in a

room on Main Street. Two of the members of the society, Samuel H. Colton and Anthony Chase, gave the land at the corner of Chatham and Oxford Streets, and a meeting-house was built in 1846. This was torn down in 1906 and a new church was erected on the same site.

THE UNIVERSALISTS

The Universalist Church was organized in 1843. They built the wooden building which stood for so many years at the corner of Main and Foster Streets, on the site of the Worcester County Institution for Savings. In 1871 they removed to their present church on Pleasant Street, opposite Chestnut Street.

CHAPTER VII

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS — FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY — HISTORICAL SOCIETIES — WORCESTER ACADEMY, DAVIS HALL — THE OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE — HOLY CROSS COLLEGE — HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY — WORCESTER POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTE — THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL — CLARK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY

AT the first meeting of the original committee of settlement in 1669 it was agreed, "that a lot of land should be appropriated for the maintenance of the schools, to remain for that use forever." When surveys were made, after the permanent settlement, a tract of forty acres was granted.

April 4, 1726, "the selectmen agreed with Mr. Jonas Rice to be school master and to teach such children and youth as any of the inhabitants shall send to him, to read and write as the law directs."

Upon the expiration of this term, which lasted until December 15th, the town voted peremptorily, "that the town will not have a school." This period is called the "Dark Age of Massachusetts." Every hand was busy converting forest into farm; a fluctuating currency scarcely served for the necessaries of life. Worcester, with other towns, was fined for neglect of the school laws, and the sum of £2 8*s.* 6*d.* was raised in 1728, to defray the charges of prosecution for the want of a school.

Benjamin Flagg was employed directly afterward as a school master and £14 was granted for his annual pay.

Districts were formed in 1731, and the selectmen were instructed "to provide a suitable number of school dames, not exceeding five, for the teaching of small children to read, to be placed in the several parts as may be most convenient, and these gentlewomen to be paid such sum, by the head, as they may agree."

It was resolved, in 1735, that a school house be built in the centre of the town. It was decided to "set up" the first schoolhouse of Worcester "between the Court

House and the bridge below the fulling mill." This schoolhouse was built on Court Hill, and John Adams taught here from 1755 to 1758.

By vote of the town in 1752, a grammar-school was established. A house with two rooms was built, about this time, on Main Street near the corner of Foster Street. This building was turned into a dwelling-house during the Revolution.

A stock company, formed in 1784, procured a lease of land on Main Street, between Maple and Walnut Streets, but it was not until 1792 that the schoolhouse was built. Two rooms were opened, one for the common elementary studies, and the other, called the seminary, for the higher branches of academic education. Only children of the proprietors attended this school. After the graduation of these children, the school was obliged to close, owing to lack of pupils. In 1801 the building was purchased by the citizens for nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Up to 1824 the schools were supported by voluntary contributions. In that year authority was obtained from the Legisla-

ture to bring the steady support of taxes to the maintenance of the schools.

The first school board of twelve was organized, and ten permanent schools arranged for, to be kept through the year. The first brick schoolhouse erected in Worcester was on Thomas Street, in 1832, and for a number of years this was the largest schoolhouse in the place. The Latin grammar school was kept there, previous to the opening of the first high-school building on Walnut Street, in 1845.

The present Thomas Street schoolhouse was erected in 1850, on the site of the former building, which was removed to East Worcester and for many years stood on the corner of Shrewsbury and East Worcester Streets.

There was a small wooden schoolhouse in Bigelow Court.

The South Boys' Primary School was on the southeast corner of the Common, fronting Park Street, the burial ground being to the west of it, the town pound north, and Baptist Hill, or Salem Square, to the east.

A brick schoolhouse was built about 1840

on the spot where now stands the Soldiers' Monument.

Mr. Nathaniel Paine, in his interesting paper, "School-day Reminiscences," read before the Worcester Society of Antiquity February 3, 1903, tells of some curious customs. "An hour or more, two or three times a year, we set apart for polishing desks. Boys and girls were expected to rub them with wax till they could see their faces in them. Then, too, the floors were cleaned with sandpaper by the boys.

"The first high school building was erected on Walnut Street, and was considered to be one of the finest and best equipped in New England. Visitors came from other cities and towns to inspect it. The headmaster, Mr. Elbridge Smith, was so proud of the school that the boys were obliged to take off their boots and put on slippers before being allowed to go up stairs."

In April or May there was celebrated a day known as Anniversary Day. Mr. Paine says that he never found out what anniversary. All the children, with the teachers, assembled on the Common. Then, headed

by a band of music, they paraded on Main Street and marched to some church, where an address was delivered by one of the school committee. This celebration was inaugurated in 1825, and was kept up for nearly twenty years.

The Ash Street and Salem Street schoolhouses were built in 1850, and the Providence Street schoolhouse in 1857. At the time of the erection of the first Classical and English High School building in 1845, on the site of the present one, there were accommodations for 175 pupils. At that time Worcester had thirteen schoolhouses and thirty-five teachers. To-day there are about 650 teachers and about 24,000 pupils in the day schools. There are three high schools and fifty-three elementary schools.

The Classical and English High School was opened in 1845 with Mr. Elbridge Smith as the first principal. The building itself was moved in 1870 across Walnut Street, where it now stands, and the present Classical High School was built in 1871.

The English High School was completed in 1892. Mr. James Jenkins was the first principal.

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THE SOUTH HIGH SCHOOL
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The South High School was completed in 1900. Mr. Homer P. Lewis was the first principal.

The following named gentlemen have been Superintendents of Schools: Rev. George Bushnell in 1857, Rev. John D. E. Jones, Col. P. Bernard Chenoweth, Dr. Albert P. Marble and Mr. Clarence F. Carroll. The present Superintendent is Mr. Homer P. Lewis.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Free Public Library was established in 1859. It was started with the gift, by Dr. John Green, of 7,000 volumes. At his death he left $30,000 for the endowment of the library.

There are four departments: The reference, reading, circulating and children's. The library is open every day in the year. It was the first in New England to open its doors on Sunday.

The first building was completed in 1861, and the addition was opened in 1891. This has a lecture-hall, art galleries, and study rooms.

There are sub-stations where books may

be left to be returned to the library, and where cards may be left for books.

A board of directors, consisting of twelve members, chosen by the City Council, has charge of the library. This board elects the librarian and his assistants.

THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

Isaiah Thomas possessed the finest private collection of books, pamphlets and newspapers in this country. It was his wish that this collection should remain in its entirety. His offer to contribute it to an organization that could take proper care of it, made possible the starting of such a society as the American Antiquarian. At his own expense he erected on the east side of Summer Street, near Lincoln Square, a brick building and presented it to the society. This hall was used until 1853, when the present building on Main Street, corner of Highland, was erected.

The library now numbers over 100,000 volumes and there is also a valuable collection of newspapers, manuscripts, broadsides, and early American imprints. The portraits of eminent men, and the cabinets

of antiquarian and historical articles may be mentioned as of interest to the general public. This society owns the most valuable and complete collection of Americana in America.

The American Antiquarian Society, whose members are from all parts of the world, was founded in 1812 and has its headquarters in Worcester. It is the oldest society of an educational nature in the city.

THE WORCESTER SOCIETY OF ANTIQUITY

The Worcester Society of Antiquity was organized in 1875, its object being "to foster in its members a love and admiration for antique research and archæological science, and to rescue from oblivion such historical matter as would otherwise be lost."

The society has published the early records of Worcester from 1667 to 1848, and a list of births, deaths and marriages from the earliest recorded, to 1848. The Records of the Court of General Sessions have been prepared with great care from the original manuscripts, and they are of especial value as books of reference.

In 1891, the society erected a fine build-

ing on Salisbury Street. Here will be found a large and valuable library and an extensive collection of articles illustrating the early history of New England, with special reference to that of Worcester County.

This society is distinctly a local institution. It has published 24 octavo volumes of its proceedings. These contain many articles of local and general history. Especial attention has been given to the development of the early history of the county and city of Worcester.

WORCESTER ACADEMY

Worcester Academy was founded in 1834, under the auspices of the Baptist denomination. It was incorporated as the Worcester County Manual Labor School. This institution was situated on a farm on the easterly side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Oread. The land extended from Main Street back to the railroad. There were three brick buildings on the summit of the hill between Oread and Benefit Streets.

Benefit Street is said to have derived its name from the fact that the sale of the land

WORCESTER IN 1829

for the opening of the street enabled the institution to continue at a time when the finances of the school were low.

The school was intended to help young people pay their own way to an education. The students were of two kinds, those who paid their own tuition, and those who worked on the farm to pay for their schooling.

The buildings and land were sold in 1860. For the next ten years the school occupied the old Antiquarian Hall on Summer Street. In 1870 the Academy moved to its present home on Union Hill, and occupied the building which was known as the Dale Hospital.

To-day Worcester Academy has extensive grounds and many fine buildings. It has a large number of students and ranks as one of the leading preparatory schools in the country.

Davis Hall, the main building of Worcester Academy, was erected in 1851, for the Worcester Medical College. This institution ceased to exist in 1855.

Although the period of service for which Davis Hall was originally designed proved

brief, its adaptability and usefulness were soon recognized by another educational institution which had for its object the higher education of women.

In 1853 a number of persons connected with the Baptist denomination met in Amherst, Mass. They adopted the following resolution: —

"*Resolved*, That the Baptist denomination should take immediate measures to establish a female school of the grade of our colleges and universities."

A charter was obtained in 1854 for the establishment of such an institution. The board of trustees met in Worcester in 1855, and voted to locate the college here.

The committee purchased the Medical College and the Institution was opened with bright prospects. The panic of 1857 and 1858 proved disastrous to the enterprise. The Ladies' Collegiate College closed its doors in 1860.

The United States Government made provisions in the last year of the war for the comfort and care of sick and disabled soldiers. Two hospitals were established in

Massachusetts: one in Readville, and the other in Worcester.

The War Department leased the Female College, as it was then called, for a period of five years at a rental of $6,000 per year. It was named the Dale Hospital in honor of Surgeon-General William J. Dale, of Governor Andrew's staff. A number of wooden buildings, regulation barrack style, were built in the rear of the college. Headquarters for the officers were provided in the college building.

When the war was over and the army was disbanded, the need of these hospitals passed. All the soldiers, even though they were sick, wished to return to their homes. In December, 1865, the hospital was discontinued and the buildings, stores and equipment were sold at auction. It was used but fourteen months and cost the Government $75,000.

THE OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

In 1845 Mr. Eli Thayer purchased a tract of land on what was then known as Goat Hill. Later he owned the land to Piedmont Street.

Mr. Thayer was a graduate of Brown University. He firmly believed that girls could equal male college students in intellectual achievement if they had the same advantages. The establishment of the Oread was to carry out his original conception, and his plans were worked out without asking advice or assistance from any one.

The building was to resemble a feudal castle of the Middle Ages. It was to be quadrangular in form, with an inner court about 170 feet square. Circular towers, 50 feet in diameter and four stories high, were to be placed at the four corners. These were to be connected by four halls, each three stories high, and forty feet deep, to be used for dormitories, recitation-rooms and other apartments such as an institution would require. The north tower was completed in 1849, the south in 1850, and the east hall connecting these towers, in 1852. The other parts of this remarkable structure were never begun. The stone used in constructing the building was quarried from the hill.

Mr. Thayer called the new school "The

Oread Collegiate Institute," and named the hill on which it stands, Mt. Oread.

The school was opened in 1849, and, upon the completion of the east hall in 1852, became very popular. The boarding pupils filled the building, while the day pupils brought the whole number in attendance up to one hundred and fifty.

Three departments were established, the primary, academic and collegiate; the latter offering a four years' course modelled after that of Brown University.

Mr. Thayer assumed the entire burden of responsibility, and made the following statement as to the school in one of the early catalogues: —

"Individual effort originated and has thus far sustained this institution. It has received no endowment from private munificence or public bounty, except good wishes and liberal patronage. This is all the endowment it will receive in the future. We hope that its patronage will never be prompted by any feelings of comparison or condescension. We sell education at cost. If our merchandise is not worth the price, or if we have brought wares to the market

for which there is no demand, we ask no one to share our loss."

He remained as principal until 1857, when he resigned to enter upon his duties as a representative in Congress.

The Institution was continued until 1881, when it was closed.

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE

This college was founded by Right Reverend Benedict J. Fenwick, second bishop of Boston. His wish was to establish in this diocese an institution which should furnish secular education of the highest order and imbue its students with the principles of the Catholic faith.

Rev. James Fitton of Boston, in 1840, had erected on Packachoag Hill, or Hill of Pleasant Springs, Mount St. James Seminary. In 1842 he presented this building, with about sixty acres, to the Bishop. The building being unsuitable, a college was built, the corner-stone of which was laid June 21, 1843.

In 1852 the college was destroyed by fire and the loss was total. The friends of the college, however, were not discouraged,

and in 1853 the college, enlarged and remodelled, was again opened.

In order to bestow the degree of Bachelor of Arts it was necessary to be incorporated by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In 1849 the college petitioned for a charter, but was given leave to withdraw. Georgetown College came to the relief and conferred the degrees of the first class, and of all succeeding classes until 1865.

Meanwhile, the institution had made many friends. Governor John A. Andrew visited it in 1862, and presided at the commencement in 1863. He interested himself in procuring a charter for the college, and the Legislature of 1865 passed a bill, without opposition, granting the charter.

Governor Alexander H. Bullock, at the commencement in 1868, said, alluding to the unsuccessful effort to obtain a charter, that he had been deeply impressed by the manner in which the friends of the college hid all signs of disappointment. They exhibited a patience, which, under such circumstances, he should hardly have dared to expect from many Christian denominations.

This was the first Catholic college in New England.

There have been many changes since then. The old college building has been greatly enlarged, a new dormitory built, and Fitton Field, one of the finest athletic grounds in the country, laid out.

In June, 1905, President Roosevelt visited Holy Cross College and Clark College.

WORCESTER POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTE

This institution was founded by John Boynton of Templeton, in 1865. He set apart the sum of $100,000 for the endowment and perpetual support of the school. Hon. Stephen Salisbury, Sr., and Hon. Stephen Salisbury, Jr., were liberal contributors. This school was opened in 1868, and was one of the first of its class in the country. It has been recognized as one of the leading scientific schools, and its methods have been extensively copied.

The Technical Institute educates young men to be specialists.

There are several large and well-equipped buildings — the Salisbury labo-

ratories of physics and chemistry; the extensive Washburn shops; engineering laboratories for civil and mechanical engineering; the power laboratory; the foundry; an experimental hydraulic plant, and an electrical engineering laboratory.

The Worcester Polytechnical Institute was the first school in the country to establish workshops as an adjunct to the training of the engineer.

The name, Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science, by which it was first known, was changed to the present one.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

This school was authorized by an act of the Legislature in 1871, and was opened in 1874.

"The design of the school is strictly professional; that is, to prepare in the best possible manner the pupils for the work of organizing, governing and teaching the public schools of the Commonwealth. To this end, there must be thorough knowledge: first, of the branches of learning required to be taught in the schools; sec-

ond, of the best methods of teaching these branches; and third, of right mental training.

"Every opportunity is seized to give pupils the benefit of whatever tends to fit them for the work of teaching. The spirit of this endeavor pervades the whole school, influences the mode and character of most of the exercises, and so imparts a tone which determines whatever of distinct character the Normal School possessed."

CLARK UNIVERSITY

Clark University was founded by Jonas G. Clark, a native of Worcester County, who provided an endowment of $2,000,000.

It was the desire of the founder that the highest possible academic standards be here forever maintained; that special opportunities and inducements be offered to research work; that to this end the instructors be not overburdened with teaching and examinations; that all available experience, both of the older countries and of our own, be freely utilized, and that the great opportunity of a new foundation in this land and age be diligently explored and improved.

He chose Worcester because its location is central among the best colleges of the East, and because he believed the culture of the city would ensure that enlightened public opinion, indispensable in maintaining these educational standards at their highest.

On April 3, 1888, G. Stanley Hall, then a professor at Johns Hopkins University, was invited to the presidency. The opening exercises were held October 2, 1889. General Charles Devens presided.

The work of the University appeals only to advanced men, who desire to specialize in one or more of the fundamental sciences. The work is post-graduate. It is a training-school for professors.

Clark University and the Catholic University at Washington are the only Universities in America devoted solely to graduate work.

CLARK COLLEGE

The Collegiate Department of Clark University was established in 1901 by the late Jonas G. Clark, in the belief that, by careful economy of his time, the average student could materially lessen the length

of his college course without affecting his real preparation for his life work.

In accordance, therefore, with the will of the founder, the college offers to young men a regular three years' course of instruction, leading in all departments to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

GRANVILLE STANLEY HALL

G. Stanley Hall was born in Ashfield, Massachusetts, in 1846. He was graduated from Williams College in 1867. From college he went to the Union Theological Seminary where he did a year's work. He spent two years in Germany in the study of philosophy, after which he returned to the Seminary and was graduated in 1871. He was never ordained.

In 1872 he was appointed professor of philosophy at Antioch College, Ohio, where he remained for four years. He resigned in 1876 to accept an instructorship at Harvard University, but after a year he went to Europe, where he passed three years in scientific study.

On his return to America he received the appointment of lecturer on contemporary

psychology at Harvard. In 1881 Dr. Hall was called to Johns Hopkins University and remained there until he received the appointment of president of Clark University.

President Hall is in much demand as a public speaker. His fresh points of view; his fund of universal information and experience; his conversational ease and unreserve; his apt illustrations and quaint humor, render his utterances always interesting.

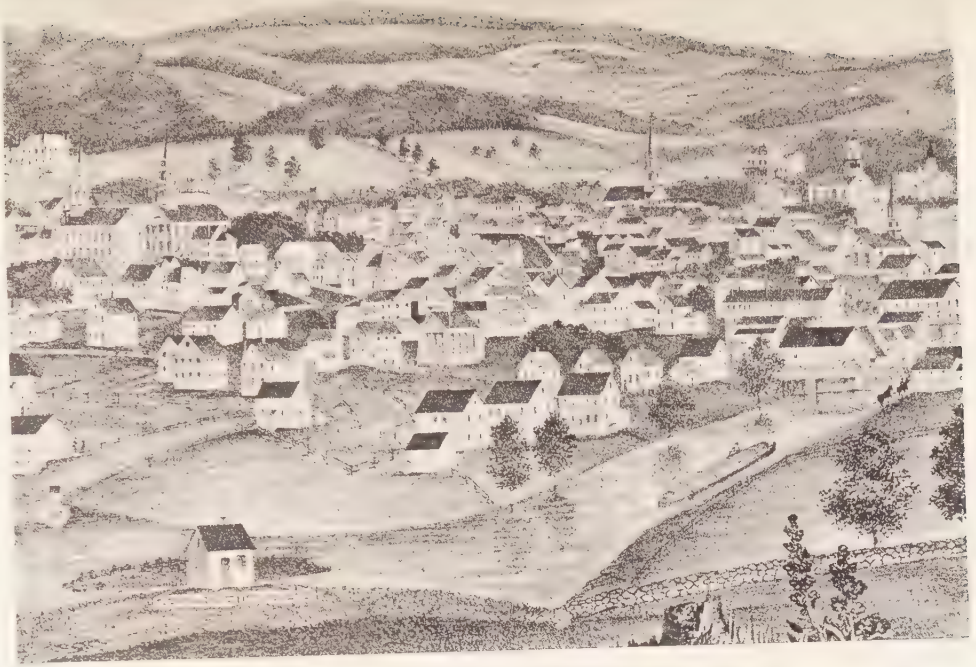
Dr. Hall has written an important book on "Adolescence" and contributed many articles to scientific journals.

CHAPTER VIII

WORCESTER OF 1830

AN examination of the map published by Clarendon Harris in 1829, shows only twenty-three streets and lanes. Main Street was then, as now, the principal avenue of the town. The only street shown west of Main is Pleasant Street. To the east are Market (unnamed), School, Thomas, Central, Mechanic, Front and South or Park Street. Union Street is named Middle, and extends from Thomas to Market Street. Leading from Front Street, Bigelow Place is given (unnamed); Church extends from Park to Mechanic; Tremont is called Quinsigamond Street, and Bridge is named Cross Street. Franklin is shown, as is Temple (unnamed).

The course of the Blackstone Canal and the large basin at Washington Square is carefully drawn on this map. This basin occupied the land covered by the new Union Station.



WORCESTER IN 1830

Blackstone Canal in the foreground. Christ Church, Temple Street, is shown, directly behind the group of houses in the foreground.

The Town Hall was built in 1825 and enlarged in 1841.

The Common presented a very different appearance in 1840 from that which it does to-day. The railroad crossed it, exactly where the driveway is, behind our City Hall. Two streets ran diagonally across the Common; one from Front to Park Street, with a guide-board at the Front-Street end, informing the traveller that it was the road to Millbury and Sutton; the other was from Park to Front Street, near the present site of the Soldiers' Monument. The two main paths to-day follow the lines of these roads.

The burial-ground was situated at the east end of the Common and was bounded by a low stone wall. On the southeast corner stood a one-story wooden schoolhouse, with a cupola and bell. This was the South Boys' Primary School. Next to it was the town Pound. On the site of the Soldiers' Monument was a brick schoolhouse, which was built in 1840. Four rows of stalls were put up on the north side, near Front Street. These were used for the exhibition of cattle, swine and sheep.

CHAPTER IX

BIOGRAPHIES: TIMOTHY BIGELOW, ISAIAH THOMAS, LEVI LINCOLN, JOHN DAVIS, ELI THAYER, GEORGE BANCROFT, CHARLES DEVENS, GEORGE F. HOAR, GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS

COLONEL TIMOTHY BIGELOW

TIMOTHY BIGELOW was born in Worcester August 12, 1739. At an early age he was apprenticed to a blacksmith and followed that trade up to the time of his death. He was an energetic and prosperous young man and ranked among the leaders of the young people.

Many of our most prominent citizens before the Revolution were Tories or Loyalists. Bigelow belonged to the opposite party, the Whigs. He was elected a delegate to the Provincial Congress at its first and second sessions.

He led the "Minute-men" to Cambridge. Soon after this, Congress commis-

sioned him as major, and as such he commanded one division of Arnold's army in the expedition against Quebec. Here he was made a prisoner by the British. After his exchange he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the 15th Regiment, Massachusetts Troop of the Continental Line. He took part in the battle of Saratoga, and was at the surrender of Burgoyne.

After the war he was for a short time stationed at West Point. He was next given command of the National Arsenal at Springfield, Massachusetts.

Timothy Bigelow left the army a poor man and broken down in health. Times had changed. He was unable to support his family decently by his labors as a blacksmith. His family consisted of a wife and six children. Unable to get the money due him for his services as a soldier, he fell into debt. On February 15, 1790, he was arrested for debt and thrown into jail. He was paroled and at the time of his death was practically a free man. He died March 31, 1790, at the age of fifty-one.

His grandson, Colonel Timothy Bigelow Lawrence of Boston, presented to the City

of Worcester on April 19, 1861, the Bigelow monument on the Common.

There is a mountain in Maine named after Timothy Bigelow. This mountain is near the head of the Kennebec River. While with General Benedict Arnold's army, he ascended it for the purpose of exploration. Without doubt he was the first white man to climb it, and the peak received the name of "Bigelow Mountain."

ISAIAH THOMAS

The first Worcester printer, Isaiah Thomas, was born in Boston in 1749. At the age of seventeen he went to Nova Scotia, where he had charge of printing and editing "The Halifax Gazette." His rebellious criticisms of the British Stamp Act necessitated his leaving the place. After trying his fortune in several places he returned to Boston at the age of twenty-one, and began publishing "The Massachusetts Spy." The first number was issued July 17, 1770.

His open utterances against the action of the British government brought him into

conflict with the authorities. Finally the British soldiers openly threatened him. He was induced, in 1775, to pack up his press and type and send them privately to Worcester, a few days before the battle of Lexington. Colonel Bigelow, aided by two friends, undertook the difficult and dangerous task of moving his goods. They chose a dark night and ferried the press and material to Charlestown, and thence transported them to Worcester. The press was set up and worked, at first, in the basement of Timothy Bigelow's house.

Isaiah Thomas went to Lexington and joined the militia in opposing the King's troops on the 19th of April. On the twentieth, he came to Worcester and opened a printing-office. He reestablished "The Massachusetts Spy," the first number of which appeared here, May 3, 1775. In this issue was printed an account of the battle of Lexington, of which he was an eye-witness. This was the first printing done in any inland city in New England.

Mr. Thomas established printing-offices in various places and, besides, was bookseller, binder and manufacturer of paper.

He established a paper mill in Quinsigamond Village, on the present site of the south works of the American Steel and Wire Company.

The American Antiquarian Society was founded by him in 1812, and he was its first president. To this society he gave a valuable library. The first building of the Society, which still stands on Summer Street, was built through his generosity in 1820.

The site of the County Court House was given by him. In 1806 he presented to the town the street which bears his name, and also the land where the schoolhouse now stands.

Soon after coming to Worcester, in 1775, he was appointed postmaster of the town by Benjamin Franklin, then postmaster-general.

He died in 1831 and was buried in the Mechanic Street burial-ground. When this burying-ground was destroyed in 1878, his tomb was rebuilt in Rural Cemetery, and the remains of Mr. Thomas were put in their final resting-place with Masonic honors.

THE COMMON IN 1849

See page 75

HON. LEVI LINCOLN (SENIOR)

The first Levi Lincoln was a member of Congress, acting secretary of state and attorney-general in Jefferson's Cabinet, lieutenant-governor, and, at the death of Governor Sullivan, governor of Massachusetts.

One writer says of him: —

"For a period of nearly forty years he was in active life and bore a leading part, amid vast and important changes in our community, such as none of the present generation can be called upon to witness. He was without question at the head of the Bar, from the close of the Revolution, till he left our courts."

His son, Levi Lincoln, was graduated from Harvard College in 1802. He was a member of both branches of the General Court, judge of the Supreme Court, collector of the Port of Boston, governor of Massachusetts for nine years, member of Congress for six years, and the first mayor of Worcester.

Another son, Enoch, was a member of Congress from Maine and was governor of that state for three successive terms.

HON. JOHN DAVIS

For a quarter of a century the name of John Davis was intimately associated with the councils of his native state or with those of the nation. During that period, he bore a part in public affairs which will identify him with the history of his times and give him a position among the wise and patriotic statesmen of his period.

John Davis was born January 13, 1783, in Northborough, Worcester County. He prepared for college at Leicester Academy and was graduated from Yale in 1812.

Having selected law for his profession, he entered upon the study in the office of Hon. Francis Blake of Worcester. In 1825 he was elected to the National House of Representatives and served there for eight years. He became governor of Massachusetts in 1834. The Legislature of the state elected him United States senator in 1835.

He returned to Massachusetts in 1841, to serve again as governor. Upon the death of Senator Isaac C. Bates, Davis was again elected United States senator and served until 1853, when, at the ripe age of seventy, he retired to private life.

It will be seen that "Honest" John Davis, as he was called, served eight years as representative in Congress, three years as governor of Massachusetts, and fourteen years as United States senator; making twenty-five years spent in the public service.

HON. ELI THAYER

Eli Thayer was born in Mendon, Mass., June 11, 1819. He prepared for college in the "Worcester Manual Labor School," and was graduated from Brown University in 1845. His first occupation was that of teacher in the Worcester Academy and after a short time he became its principal. In 1849, he resigned this position in order to assume the management of his own school, The Oread.

He took an active interest in political life, and was a member of the school board in 1852, alderman in 1853, and representative in the State Legislature in 1853-1854.

It was in 1854, that he proposed the remarkable scheme which has made his name one of the important ones in the history of our country. He planned to colonize Kansas, which was opened for settlement as a

territory in 1854, with enough anti-slavery supporters to make it a free state. Mr. Thayer organized the Emigrant Aid Company and had it incorporated.

Charles Sumner said that he would rather have the credit that is due to Eli Thayer than be the hero of New Orleans.

President William H. Taft, in his address at Topeka, May 30, 1904, said: —

"Eli Thayer travelled from town to town in the north, soliciting aid for his emigration society, and recruiting the ranks of the small bands of settlers already in Kansas, or on their way there. When it became necessary to have guns, Mr. Thayer obtained them in the East, and sent them to his fellows in Kansas. Mr. Charles Robinson superintended and guided the movement in Kansas itself. With their lives often at stake, nothing daunted or discouraged the two patriots. They sacrificed everything but honor and honesty to the pursuit of the one purpose, that Kansas, when admitted, should be admitted as a free state.

"There are no greater heroes in the history of this country than Eli Thayer of

Massachusetts and Charles Robinson of Kansas, who almost alone and single-handed entered upon the work of peopling a vast territory with free and brave men, so as forever to exclude human slavery from its limits."

Dr. Edward Everett Hale paid the following well-deserved tribute to his friend: —

"Hon. Eli Thayer, who founded The Oread Institute, was a remarkable person, to whom this country is more indebted than the country knows. At the moment when the Southern leaders chose to throw Kansas and Nebraska open to all immigrants, Mr. Thayer accepted the challenge. Before the Act of Congress was passed, he had an act passed by our Legislature to form an Emigrant Aid Company. The consequence of that prompt action of his was that Kansas became almost immediately a free state."

Eli Thayer was elected to Congress in 1856, and served two terms. Through his statesman-like action, Oregon was admitted to the Union in 1859.

Under President Lincoln, he was ap-

pointed a special and confidential agent of the Treasury Department.

In 1856 he organized a company for the purpose of settling some of the border states with anti-slavery settlers, and the town of Ceredo, Virginia, was founded. He advocated the military occupancy of Florida, settlements of Americans in Central America, and the abolition of the Mormon evil.

Besides his interests in educational and political matters, he took a deep interest in matters of invention, and often acted as referee in such matters. He invented a hydraulic elevator, a sectional safety steam-boiler, and an automatic boiler-cleaner.

Mr. Thayer laid out many of the streets in the neighborhood of The Oread, and assisted materially in developing the southern part of the city as a manufacturing district.

The Adriatic Mills on Southgate Street, and the shop near the South Worcester Depot known as the Junction Shop, formerly occupied by the Knowles Loom Works, were built by him.

Mr. Thayer died in Worcester, April 15, 1899.

GEORGE BANCROFT

Diplomat and Historian

George Bancroft was born in Worcester, October 3, 1800, and died in Washington, D. C., January 17, 1891. He was the son of Rev. Aaron Bancroft, a Unitarian minister. Bancroft fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, entered Harvard College at the age of thirteen, and graduated before he was seventeen.

President Van Buren appointed him collector of the Port at Boston, 1834-1841. In 1845 he was made secretary of the navy under President Polk, and planned and established the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. He was minister to England in 1846-1849 and to Berlin, 1867 to 1874.

George Bancroft was the author of many historical works, but the one that made him famous was his "History of the United States." The first volume of this history was published in 1834 but it was fifty years later that the work was finished.

There is in Rural Cemetery, where his body rests, a beautiful monument upon which is the following inscription: —

"Historian of America, he made it the high purpose of a life which nearly spanned a century to show her advancement of man, and from the rare resources of his genius, his learning and his labor, to ennoble the story of her birth."

MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES DEVENS

Charles Devens was born in Charlestown, Mass., April 4, 1820, and died January 7, 1891. His great-grandfather, Richard Devens, was a member of the Committee of Safety and Commissary General of Massachusetts during the Revolutionary War. General Devens was graduated from Harvard College in 1840, and was admitted to the bar in 1844.

Worcester became his home in 1854, and he entered partnership with George F. Hoar and J. Henry Hill.

When news of the firing on Fort Sumter reached Worcester, Charles Devens abandoned his law practice, telegraphed the offer of his services to the Governor, and was appointed major of the 3rd Battalion Rifles. In July, 1861, he was made colonel of the 15th Regiment, and in his first battle

at Ball's Bluff was slightly wounded. In 1862 he was made brigadier-general and was wounded at the battle near Chickahominy Bridge.

General Devens served under General Franklin, General Newton, and General Hancock. In May, 1863, he was severely wounded at Chancellorsville, but returned and served under General Grant.

At the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, he was disabled by rheumatism, and, being unable to sit upon his horse, was carried on a stretcher up and down the line. General Devens was given the command of the Third Division of the 24th Corps, and led the first Federal troops into the city of Richmond. He was the first military governor of Richmond.

In 1866 General Devens returned to Worcester and resumed the practice of law. Governor Alexander H. Bullock appointed him judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts. Governor Washburn, six years later, promoted him to the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court. President Hayes appointed him attorney-general. At the close of Hayes's administration he returned

to Massachusetts. He was reappointed judge of the Supreme Court by Governor John D. Long.

After a brief illness, he died in 1891, and was buried in Mount Auburn Cemetery.

HON. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR

George Frisbie Hoar was born in Concord, Massachusetts, August 29, 1826, and died in Worcester, September 30, 1904.

Mr. Hoar was of an historic family. His great-grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary War; his maternal grandfather, Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; his own father, a member of Congress from Massachusetts and an able lawyer and statesman.

He was graduated from Harvard College in 1846, and began to practise law in Worcester. In 1852 he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and in 1857 to the State Senate. He served in the National House of Representatives from 1869 to 1877, and in the United States Senate from 1877 to the time of his death.

Mr. Hoar was manager in behalf of the House of Representatives in the Belknap

Impeachment Trial, and a member of the Electoral Commission which decided the Hayes-Tilden Contest. His service as United States Congressman covered a period of 35 years. He was known as "The Old Man Eloquent."

"The lesson which I have learned in life, which has been impressed upon me daily and more deeply as I grow old, is the lesson of Good Will and Good Hope. I believe that today is better than yesterday, and that tomorrow will be better than today. I believe that, in spite of many errors and wrongs and even crimes, my countrymen of all classes desire what is good, and not what is evil.

"If my life is worth anything it has been because I have insisted, to the best of my ability, that these three things — love of God, love of country, and manhood, are the essential and fundamental things, and that race, color and creed are unessential and accidental."

GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS

Worcester has furnished five governors to Massachusetts: Levi Lincoln, who be-

came governor in 1808 upon the death of Governor Sullivan; his son, Levi Lincoln, who served for nine years from 1825 to 1834; John Davis, known by his contemporaries as "Honest John Davis," in 1834 and 1841 to 1843; Emory Washburn, the last Whig governor of the Commonwealth, in 1854; and Alexander H. Bullock, who was Speaker of the House of Representatives during the Civil War and the successor (1866-1869) of Governor John A. Andrew.

CHAPTER X

MONUMENTS

THE BIGELOW MONUMENT

THIS monument was erected in 1861, to the memory of Colonel Timothy Bigelow, by his great-grandson, Colonel Timothy Bigelow Lawrence of Boston. The design is Gothic and the material is white Italian marble. The following inscriptions are on the monument.

On the front face in raised letters: —

TIMOTHY BIGELOW

On the right face: —

Born
Aug. 12, 1739.
Died
March 31, 1790.

On the south side: —

In Memory of
The Colonel of the 15th Mass. Reg't.
Of the Continental Army
In the War of Independence
This Monument
Is erected by His Great Grandson
Timothy Bigelow Lawrence
Anno Domini 1861.

On the east side: —

Quebec	Monmouth
Saratoga	Verplanck's Point
Valley Forge	Yorktown

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

In 1866 Mayor James B. Blake suggested to the city government, that a movement be started, to erect a monument to the memory of the dead soldiers. A committee was appointed and $11,240.20 was collected. In 1871 this sum had grown to $15,000. The city voted to appropriate $35,000, making a total of $50,000, which was the cost of the monument.

Randolph Rogers of Rome was the sculptor.

The monument was dedicated July 15, 1874. Its height is 65 feet. Upon the buttresses from each corner stand figures in bronze, representing the infantry, cavalry, artillery and navy branches. There are bronze profiles of President Lincoln and Governor Andrew. In bas-relief is depicted "The Dying Soldier." A bronze tablet bears this inscription: —

"Erected by the People of Worcester to

the Memory of her Sons who died for the Unity of the Republic. A. D. 1861-1865."

Between the bronze statues are four tablets, upon which are inscribed the names of 398 heroes, whose memory is perpetuated. A Corinthian cap upon a Roman column supports a semi-globe upon which stands the Goddess of Victory. At each of the four corners of the base are four inverted bronze cannons, which were captured from the Confederate troops.

THE DEVENS STATUE

A meeting of prominent citizens was called in 1892 at the Worcester Club, at the suggestion of Senator Hoar, to consider the erection of a monument to General Devens. In 1902, at the request of Senator Hoar, the State Legislature passed an act authorizing the cities and towns of Worcester County to contribute money for erecting in front of the Court House a bronze equestrian statue of General Devens.

The County gave $5,000, the City of Worcester $7,500, and the towns and contributions of citizens swelled the total.

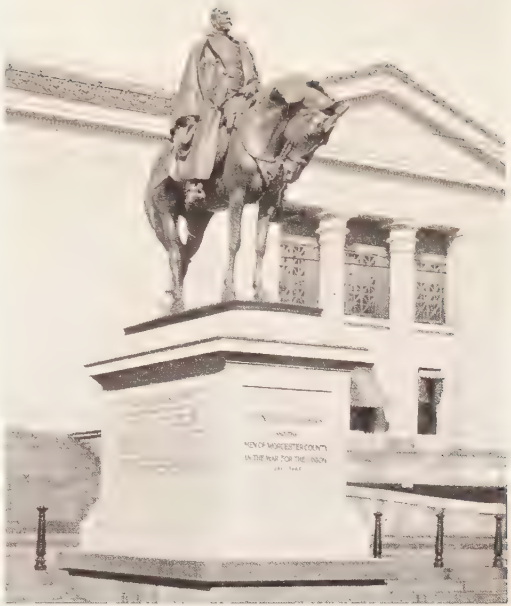
Contracts were made with Daniel C.

French and Edward C. Potter for a statue, for a sum not to exceed $30,000, and with George D. Webb for the granite pedestal, costing $5,800. The cost of the statue complete was $40,000. The monument was dedicated July 4, 1907.

The following inscriptions appear on the pedestal: —

On the west end: —

CHARLES DEVENS
Soldier, Orator, Jurist
1820–1891.
Major, Third Battalion Mass. Rifles
April, 1861.
Colonel, Fifteenth Regiment Mass. Vol. Infantry
July, 1861.
Brigadier General, United States Volunteers
1862.
Brevet Major General, United States Volunteers
1865.
Associate Justice, Superior Court of Mass.
April, 1867.
Associate Justice, Supreme Court of Mass.
1873.
Attorney General of the United States
1877.
Associate Justice, Supreme Court of Mass.
1881–1891.



THE HOAR AND DEVENS STATUES

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On the east end: —

To
General Devens
and the
Men of Worcester County
In the War for the Union
1861–1865.

On the other sides are the names of the Worcester County Regiments, Battalions and Companies, and their cities and towns.

THE SENATOR HOAR MONUMENT

This monument stands on the plot at the northwest corner of the City Hall, and was dedicated June 26, 1908. It bears the following inscriptions:

On the west or front face: —

George Frisbie Hoar
Born in Concord Aug. 29, 1826
Died in Worcester Sept. 30, 1904.
Lawyer, Scholar, Orator, Statesman.
Citizen of Worcester,
For More Than Half A Century.
Member of Massachusetts House of
Representatives 1852
Member of Massachusetts Senate 1857
City Solicitor of Worcester 1860
Member of United States House of
Representatives 1869–1877
Senator of the United States 1877–1904

On the north face: —

Puritan and Patriot by Inheritance, Unsullied in Character,
Lover of Liberty, Champion of the Oppressed
His Life Embodied The Traditions of Massachusetts
And Of the Founders of the Republic
His High Ideals, Zeal for Learning and Constructive
Statesmanship Made Imperishable Contributions
To A Great Period of American History.
This Statue is Raised
By Gifts From Thirty Thousand of his Townsfolk
That The People For All Time May be Inspired By
The Memory
Of His Personal Virtues and Public Service.

On the south face: —

I believe in God, the Living God, in the American People, a Fine and Brave People Who Do Not Bow the Neck or Bend the Knee to Any Other and who Desire No Other to Bow the Neck or Bend the Knee to them. I believe that Liberty, good Government, Free Institutions, cannot be Given by Any One People to Any Other, but Must be Wrought out for Each by Itself, Slowly, Painfully, in the Process of Years or Centuries, As the Oak Adds Ring to Ring. I believe That Whatever Clouds May Darken the Horizon, the World is Growing Better, that Today is Better than Yesterday, and Tomorrow will be Better than Today.

TABLETS MARKING HISTORICAL SPOTS

There is a tablet marking the Hancock House at the corner of Grove and Lexington Streets: —

Built About 1741 by Thomas Henchman on Lincoln Street
and For Many Years Owned by Governor
John Hancock
Home of Levi Lincoln
Attorney-General of the United States,
Levi Lincoln Second, and John Davis,
Governors of Massachusetts.

Tablet marking the site of the Bigelow Mansion at Lincoln Square: —

On this Site Stood the Mansion of
Timothy Bigelow
Leader of the Minute Men
From Worcester, April 19, 1775.
Colonel of the
Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment.

Tablet on the Isaiah Thomas House, in the rear of Court House Hill: —

Residence from 1785 to 1831 Of
Isaiah Thomas
Patriot, Printer, Author.
He Was the Founder Of
The Massachusetts Spy
And the American Antiquarian Society.
Tablet placed in his honor by
The Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter D. A. R. 1904.

A bronze star on the City Hall plaza marks the spot where Isaiah Thomas read the Declaration of Independence to the inhabitants of Worcester. A bronze tablet tells this story: —

> There July 14, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was First Publicly Read in New England by Isaiah Thomas, From the Western Porch Of the Meeting-House, Late known as the Old South Church.

A tablet marks the site of the schoolhouse where John Adams taught. (This tablet is placed on the fence between the Court House and the American Antiquarian Society building, on Court Hill): —

In Front of This Tablet
Stood
The First Schoolhouse
In Worcester
Where
John Adams
Second President of the United States
Taught 1755–1758.

On Heywood Street this inscription is carved in a boulder: —

On This Site
In 1713
Major Jonas Rice
Made the First
Permanent Settlement
In Worcester.
Placed by
The Worcester Society of Antiquity.

On a boulder on Salisbury Street, near Massachusetts Avenue, appears the following inscription: —

Twenty Feet
East of This Stone
Stood the House in which
GEORGE BANCROFT
Historian of America
Son of Aaron and Lucretia
(Chandler) Bancroft
Was born October 3, 1800.

* * * * * * *

Placed by
Citizens of Worcester
October 3, 1900.

These inscriptions are on tablets at the easterly entrance to Elm Park: —

On the left: —

Elm Park
" As Thought and Wrought "
By
Edward Winslow Lincoln
Park Commissioner
1870–1898
Erected By The Citizens of Worcester
1905.

On the right: —

This Section of Elm Park
Containing 27 Acres Deeded to the
City of Worcester March 17
And March 20, 1854, By
Levi Lincoln and John Hammond
Was the First Purchase of Land for
A Public Park in the United States.

Two tablets of bronze adorn the main walls of the corridor of the City Hall. The tablet on the north side bears the following inscription written by Senator Hoar: —

Here
in 1719
the inhabitants of Worcester
erected the House of Worship
rebuilt in 1763
taken down in 1887.
From its Porch Isaiah Thomas
July 14, 1776, read to the People
the Declaration of Independence.

It was in that House later known as the
Old South Meeting House
and just north where stood until 1898
the Hall built in 1825
that the People of Worcester
have governed themselves from
the beginning as Town and City
in Freedom and Honor

The Common hard by
set apart as a Training Field in 1634
was the principal Burial Place
of Worcester from 1724 to 1824
Here gathered the soldiers
of Worcester County
for the War of Independence
and the War for the Union.

Here
June 28, 1848
was the great Mass Meeting
which organized
the political Movement
begun to preserve to Freedom
the vast Territory
between the Mississippi and the Pacific
and ended by the Abolition
of Slavery Throughout the Continent.

The tablet on the south side bears an inscription giving the dates of erection of

the City Hall, the names of the architects and the builders, the names of the commission which had charge of the building and some other formal data.

CANNON AT ARMORY SQUARE

Through the efforts of Hon. Daniel E. Denny, Senator George F. Hoar and Governor John L. Bates, this cannon was secured for the city. It was cast in Seville, Spain, in 1798, and was surrendered by the Spaniards at Santiago, Cuba.

Near the breech of the gun is an elaborate monogram, surmounted by a royal crown, — the letters C. A. R. O. probably indicate Charles IV, who was King of Spain in 1798.

The tablet on the base is inscribed as follows: —

"In commemoration of the soldiers and sailors of 1898, this gun, surrendered at Santiago, Cuba, is here erected by the citizens of Worcester under the auspices of George H. Ward Post 10, G. A. R., 1904."

ARMORY SQUARE

View showing buildings of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, the Woman's Club and the Salisbury School; also the State Armory and cannon captured in the Spanish War.

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MAIN STREET IN 1865

Decorated in honor of the return of Worcester troops.

CHAPTER XI

WORCESTER IN THE CIVIL WAR

GREAT excitement prevailed in the city when the news of the fall of Fort Sumter came. At home, on the streets, and in the churches, it was the sole topic of discussion. Political and sectarian lines were broken, and all were determined to stand by the flag.

The President called for 75,000 volunteers. Governor Andrew sent an order to Worcester for her militia to prepare for immediate service. Three companies responded at once — the Light Infantry, the City Guards and the Emmet Guards. The City Guards became Co. A, and the Emmet Guards Co. C of the 3rd Battalion Rifles. They enlisted for three months.

The Light Infantry formed a part of the gallant Sixth Massachusetts Regiment and participated in the memorable march through Baltimore. This regiment had the

distinction of being the first full regiment of volunteers to report in Washington.

In 1855, the Jackson Guards, later the Emmet Guards, had been disbanded by Governor Gardner of the Know-nothing party. In 1860 they reorganized and drilled in preparation for the war they knew was impending. They were the first organization of foreign blood to march to the war.

The term of service of the City and Emmet Guards expired July 19, 1861, but the alarm at Washington, caused by the defeat at Bull Run, prevented the official discharge.

General Dix said: —

"Gentleman, your term of service expired the 19th and you are entitled to go home. If you say so, I will order you transported tomorrow, but I had rather you would not ask it tomorrow, or for the next ten days. You have done your duty and more."

Every man in both companies responded to this appeal, because they felt they were needed. Upon their discharge they returned home and most of them re-enlisted in the regiments then forming in Worcester.

The following regiments were recruited in Worcester — the 15th, 21st, 25th, 34th, 36th, 51st and 57th.

The colonel of the 15th Regiment was Charles Devens, whose statue stands in front of the Court House. This regiment took part in the battles of Ball's Bluff, Antietam, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and others.

The 21st and 25th were part of the Burnside Brigade and later were attached to the Army of the Potomac. They participated in the battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and many other important engagements. The Emmet Guards formed a large part of Co. E of the 25th Regiment and of Co. I of the 50th.

The colonel of the 51st Regiment was Hon. A. B. R. Sprague, who was Mayor of Worcester in 1896 and 1897.

The population of Worcester in 1860 was less than 25,000, and she gave to the war the services of 3,927 men, more than one in every eight of the total population.

"They shared in the shifting lot of the Army of the Potomac, from its clouded morning to its brilliant close; in the march-

ings and fightings of the Shenandoah until every open field and copse became familiar ground; in the early, welcome victories of Carolina; in patient trials along the Gulf; in the turning fortune at New Orleans, Port Hudson and Vicksburg; in the tangled marches and counter-marches of Tennessee; in every part of the country, in every campaign, not excepting that Napoleonic excursion of Sherman to the sea."

The great commanders have testified to the courage, endurance and discipline of the soldiers from Worcester.

The records of the Massachusetts Volunteers show that the men from Worcester served under the colors of fifty distinct regiments of infantry, five of cavalry and fourteen of artillery. They served in seventeen regiments of other states and in nine of the United States regular army.

BATTLE FLAGS

The flags carried by the following regiments, all of which were raised in Worcester, the 15th, 21st, 25th, 34th, 36th, 51st, and 57th are kept in a case, which stands

on the second floor of the City Hall, near the Mayor's office.

The flags captured at Newbern, N. C., by Captain Thomas O'Neil of the Emmet Guards, and presented by Major M. J. McCafferty to the Free Public Library, are also in this case.

CHAPTER XII

WORCESTER IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

THE companies of the state militia stationed in Worcester responded to a man when the call for troops came at the outbreak of the Spanish War. Those who did not go with their companies were rejected on account of physical disability (defective eyesight for the most part), or through family responsibilities.

Four Worcester companies took an active part in this war: Co. A, known as the City Guards; Co. C, Light Infantry; Co. H, Wellington Rifles; all of the 2nd Regiment; and Co. G, Emmet Guards, of the 9th Regiment.

These companies left for Framingham May 3rd and 4th, 1898, and were mustered into the United States service as volunteer troops.

The second regiment started for the front on May 11th and the Emmets on May 31st.

The Massachusetts troops were furnished with old-fashioned ammunition and every shot fired revealed the presence of the soldier firing. For that reason, the commanding general ordered the volunteers not to fire, except to prevent the escape of the garrisons in the block houses. Digging trenches and throwing up breastworks was the chief work, and this they were obliged to do without shovels or picks, using knives, plates and fingers.

On the 14th of June news came to the tired soldiers that Santiago had surrendered. They then prepared to return home. The three companies of the 2nd Regiment arrived in Worcester, August 27th, emaciated and malaria-stricken.

The 9th Regiment left Santiago for home Aug. 24th. When the ship arrived at Montauk Point it was met by the health officers, who declared that the regiment was in the worst condition of any returning. After remaining in camp at Montauk Point (Long Island) for a short time, they were allowed to return to their homes.

Lieut.-Col. Kellogg of the 10th U. S. Infantry said of the Emmet Guards, who were assigned to serve with his regiment of regulars: "Massachusetts should be proud of such officers and men. I have never witnessed in my forty years' service such coolness and indifference under fire."

LIEUTENANT EDMUND N. BENCHLEY, U. S. A.

One of the first officers of the regular army to lose his life in the Spanish-American War was a Worcester boy, Lieutenant Edmund Nathaniel Benchley.

He was born in Worcester, May 3, 1876, and was educated in the public schools. After graduating from the English High School he received the appointment of cadet at West Point through Congressman Joseph H. Walker, and was graduated number thirty in the class of 1898.

His standing in his class entitled him to a choice of the infantry, cavalry or artillery branches. He chose the infantry because, as he said, it would give him opportunity for active service.

Owing to the scarcity of officers the class was graduated in April, nearly two months

before the regular date. Benchley was at once commissioned second lieutenant, and assigned to the 6th Regiment Infantry, United States Army.

Lieutenant Benchley was given twenty days' furlough. He came home, and was one of the reviewing party when the local companies of the 2nd and 9th Regiments left Worcester.

His regiment landed in Cuba in the latter part of June. The battle of San Juan took place on July 1st. Several companies of the regiment were separated from the advance portion of the troops while crossing the river under a severe artillery fire, and the colonel wished to have them brought forward at once.

Captain L. W. V. Kennon, Co. E, 6th Regiment Infantry, U. S. A., writing to his father, Mr. Charles H. Benchley, says: —

"He," meaning the colonel, "called Lieutenant Benchley and directed him to recross the river and carry orders to the battalion and company commanders to bring their commands forward at once. He started on this important and dangerous duty, and gave the orders to some of the

officers indicated. He had just given it to one commander when he received a bullet through the heart which killed him instantly.

"His military career was brief, brave and glorious. He was cool and brave under one of the severest fires ever known, and he performed his duty nobly and gallantly. Had he lived, he would have been brevetted for gallantry in action."

CHAPTER XIII

THE BLACKSTONE CANAL — RAILROADS, WATER AND SEWERAGE

THE BLACKSTONE CANAL

AS early as 1796 the plan of constructing a canal from Providence to Worcester, and opening navigable communication between Narragansett Bay and the center of Massachusetts, was discussed. Nothing was done until 1822, when interest in the project was renewed.

It was in 1826 that the first earth was removed in Massachusetts, near Thomas Street, Worcester. In 1828 the canal was opened to navigation. The building of this canal was of far more importance to the public than to the stockholders. It was a failure financially, although it stimulated manufacturing along its banks and assisted materially in the prosperity of Worcester.

The canal started in Worcester, between

Thomas and Central Streets, ran southerly through the town to Quinsigamond, then followed the course of the Blackstone River to Providence, R. I. Below Quinsigamond may be seen to-day the tow-path along the banks of the Blackstone. The canal was discontinued in 1848.

The building of this canal led to the opening of two railroads: the Providence and Worcester, and the Boston and Worcester.

RAILROADS

The old Boston and Worcester Railroad was the earliest incorporated steam road in Massachusetts and one of the earliest in the country, receiving its charter in 1831. It was completed July 4, 1835. An excursion train of twelve cars, drawn by two engines, arrived in Worcester after a trip of three and one half hours. The engines were wood-burners, and all along the road wood was piled.

The depot was located on Foster Street, a little south of the Worcester Bank Block. The location of the station was changed in 1839 farther down the street to the present site of A. S. Lowell's Block, in order that

the Norwich and Worcester Railroad might run into the same building. The Boston and Worcester ceased using this depot in 1875.

The Western railroad from Worcester to Albany was opened in 1839.

The Norwich and Worcester was completed in 1840, and its freight house was on Park Street. The trains were brought into the depot on tracks running through the Common.

The Providence and Worcester Railroad began operating in 1847, and its trains were run into the Norwich and Worcester depot. The brick building on Green Street was completed in 1854, and was used as a passenger depot.

Upon the completion of the Union Station in 1875, all the other depots were abandoned for passenger service.

WATER

When Worcester became a city, the inhabitants relied mainly upon wells and springs for water. A few houses in the vicinity of Summer Street were supplied with water from Bell Pond.

In 1864 the city voted to bring water from Lynde Brook.

Four reservoirs, the Kettle Brook system, feed into the Lynde Brook Reservoir through a thirty-inch conduit. All the high service pressure water comes from the Lynde Brook Reservoir.

In 1867, in order to reduce the high pressure, the city built Hunt's Reservoir. This was discontinued in 1897, and Parsons's Reservoir took its place. This reservoir balances Tatnuck Brook No. 2, and furnishes the low pressure water of Worcester.

There are two large reservoirs in the Tatnuck Brook system.

The Asnebumskit watershed covers an area of ten square miles, and when connected with the Tatnuck Brook system, through Kendal Brook, will furnish water sufficient for the needs of double the population of 1910.

SEWERAGE

Cesspools and private sewers were used in Worcester up to 1866, when the city council authorized the construction of public sewers. For a number of years the sew-

age matter was turned into the Blackstone River. The people of the Blackstone valley protested and Worcester was obliged to treat the sewage matter chemically. Purification works were built below Quinsigamond Village. The liquid, after scientific treatment, enters the Blackstone River, practically free from organic matter.

CHAPTER XIV

PARKS

CROMPTON PARK, opened in 1888, is situated between Millbury Street and Quinsigamond Avenue. Area, 15 1-4 acres.

Dodge Park, presented to the city by Mr. Thomas H. Dodge in 1890, lies in the northerly section between West Boylston Street and Burncoat Street. Area, 13 acres.

Chandler Hill Park comprises land between Shrewsbury and East Shelby Streets and includes Chandler Hill. Part of this park belonged originally to the state, and was intended for insane hospital purposes. The State Legislature granted the land to the city for park purposes in 1887. Area, 80 1-3 acres.

Lincoln Park, on the shore of Lake Quinsigamond, belongs to Mr. H. H. Bigelow, who has leased it to the Worcester Consol-

ELM PARK

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INSTITUTE PARK

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idated Street Railroad. It is open to the public.

Elm Park, in the western part of the city, was purchased in 1854 and remained unimproved for twenty years, until Mr. Edward W. Lincoln, a park commissioner, took charge and made it the finest park in Worcester. Newton Hill was added to the original tract in 1888. Area, 88 acres.

Greenwood Playground lies on Greenwood Street between Tatman and Forsberg Streets, and contains 12 2-3 acres. This park was obtained by purchase in 1905.

Institute Park, lying between Salisbury Street and Salisbury Pond, was presented to the city in 1887 by Hon. Stephen Salisbury. Area, 18 acres.

Lake Park. In 1884 Hon. Edward L. Davis and Mr. Horace H. Bigelow deeded to the city about 110 acres of land bordering on Lake Quinsigamond. Mr. Davis also gave $5,000 to improve the park and erected at his own expense a stone tower, built of rough stones gathered from surrounding land. Area, 110 acres.

Natural History Park, owned by the Worcester Natural History Society, bor-

ders on Lake Quinsigamond, near the northern end. The money to purchase this park was given by Hon. Joseph H. Walker, and Mr. Thomas H. Dodge built the pavilion.

Burncoat Park, near Adams Square, was purchased by the city in 1888. Area, 41 1-2 acres.

University Park, on Main Street, opposite Clark University, was acquired by purchase in 1887. Area, 14 acres.

Green Hill Park, purchased from the Green heirs in 1905, is the latest addition to the park system. This promises to be one of the finest parks in central Massachusetts. Area, 500 acres.

Hadwen Park. In 1902 Mr. Obadiah B. Hadwen deeded to the city a tract of land containing fifty acres. This tract borders on Curtis Pond. The only condition which went with the gift was that the land should be forever devoted to park purposes. Mr. Hadwen expressed a disinclination to have the park called by his name.

The Common contains 7 3-4 acres.

In addition to the parks, playgrounds have been established on Vernon Street, in Tatnuck, and on Beaver Brook land.

GREEN HILL PARK

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UNIVERSITY PARK

Clark University is shown in the background.

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PONDS AND STREAMS

Beaver Brook rises in Holden, flows through the westerly part of the city of Worcester, and joins the Tatnuck Brook.

Bell or Bladder Pond is situated on the top of Belmont Hill and is part of the water system of Worcester. Its name was given on account of its resemblance to a bell.

The Blackstone River. The Tatnuck Brook and Kettle Brook unite below Curtis's Dam. From this point to the pond at the central works of the American Wire and Steel Co., north of the grounds of Holy Cross College, the stream is known as the Middle River. The Blackstone River begins at the upper end of this pond, flows through Quinsigamond village and empties into Narragansett Bay.

Curtis Pond in New Worcester lies between Webster and Stafford Streets.

Lynde Brook rises in Leicester, flows through Leicester and joins Kettle Brook. It is part of the water system of Worcester.

North Pond, or Indian Lake, lies in the extreme northerly part of the city, and obtains its supply from Mill Brook. It is the largest pond lying entirely in Worcester.

Coes Reservoir lies along Mill Street in the southwesterly part of the city.

Quinsigamond Lake is about four miles long and extends from Lincoln Street to the town of Grafton. Its western shore is in Worcester and its eastern in the town of Shrewsbury.

Salisbury Pond lies between Institute Park and Grove Street.

HILLS

Asnebumskit Hill is the highest eminence in the vicinity of Worcester. It is on the main road to Paxton, about seven miles from the City Hall.

Chandler or Reservoir Hill is south of Belmont Street and is part of East Park. It is 721 feet high.

Green Hill is east of Lincoln Street at the end of Green Lane. It is part of the park system. This hill is 777 feet high.

Fairmount or Messinger Hill is north of Rural Cemetery and east of Grove Street. This hill was part of the land included in the bounds of the citadel built by the second settlers. It is 620 feet high.

LAKE QUINSIGAMOND

Looking north from the Causeway

Millstone Hill, north of Belmont Street, is 760 feet high.

Newton Hill, part of the park system, lies west of Park Avenue and is 672 feet high.

Oak Hill, between Bloomingdale Road and Plantation Street, is 700 feet high.

Packachoag, or Mount Saint James, where Holy Cross College is situated, is in the southerly part of Worcester and is 693 feet high.

Union Hill or Sagatabscot Hill, where Jonas Rice, the first permanent settler, lived, lies between Water Street and Grafton Street. It is 625 feet high.

Bancroft Heights, west of Salisbury Street, near Park Avenue. Height, 720 feet.

Bigelow Hill, Burncoat Street. Height, 725 feet.

Hancock Hill, between Salisbury and Forest Streets. Height, 780 feet.

Millstone Hill, north of Belmont Street. Height, 760 feet.

Mt. Ararat, south of Ararat Street. Height, 780 feet.

Parker Hill, Fowler Street. Height, 1,000 feet.

Wigwam Hill, Plantation Street. Height, 560 feet.

Winter Hill, Grove Street, near city line. Height, 980 feet.

CEMETERIES

The first burial place in Worcester was on Thomas Street, where the schoolhouse stands.

A part of the common was used for burials up to 1824. In 1853 most of the bodies were removed and the headstones that remained were turned down and covered over. The inscriptions were copied by William S. Barton.

The Mechanic-Street burial ground was opened in 1795 and used until 1878, when all the bodies were removed. Isaiah Thomas was buried here.

The burial ground in East Worcester, known as the Pine Street Burial Ground, was opened in 1828 and used for about thirty years. The Norcross Brothers' Works and the Boston & Albany Railroad are on land formerly occupied by this cemetery.

The Catholic burial ground near Tat-

nuck was opened in 1835, and discontinued in 1847. The inscriptions were copied by Richard O'Flynn. The bodies were removed a few years ago and interred in St. John's Cemetery.

Rural Cemetery was opened in 1838. The original tract was given by Hon. Daniel Waldo. This is a private corporation.

St. John's Cemetery is situated south of Cambridge Street and was opened in 1847.

Notre Dame des Canadiens Cemetery, in New Worcester, on Webster Street, is intended for the interment of French Catholics. It was opened in 1885.

Hope Cemetery was opened in 1852 and is owned by the city. This cemetery is situated in New Worcester.

The Swedish Cemetery is in New Worcester, on Webster Street, and was opened in 1885.

CHAPTER XV

INDUSTRIES

MANUFACTURING

WORCESTER is situated on the line of three great railroad systems — the Boston & Albany, the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and the Boston & Maine.

It has the largest population of any manufacturing city in the world not on a waterway. The largest wire-making plant of the American Steel and Wire Company is located here, employing in its three immense mills 6,000 workmen. One thousand persons are employed in the envelope-making industry. There are 1,100 manufacturing plants, employing 26,000 skilled mechanics.

The most important industry in the city is the manufacture of wire and barbed-wire fencing. This business was begun in 1831, by Ichabod Washburn and Benjamin God-

dard in Northville, where they manufactured card wire and wire for screws. In 1835 the business was removed to its present location on Grove Street. The central plant was built in 1840 and the Quinsigamond works were opened about 1850. Here are manufactured telegraph wire, piano wire, and a great variety of iron and steel hawsers, cables and ropes. Many tons of copper wire are made for electrical purposes.

Next in importance comes the manufacture of looms. The Crompton and Knowles Loom Works are the largest of the kind in the world. Looms are made by this firm for the manufacture of worsteds, woolens, carpets, rugs, plush, duck, ginghams, silk, sheeting, print cloth and every type of textile fabric.

The foundation of the business was laid by George Crompton in 1851 and Lucius J. and F. B. Knowles in 1856. In 1897 these two great establishments were consolidated.

Worcester manufactures more envelopes than any other city in the world. The United States Envelope Company controls the large factories formerly owned by Lo-

gan, Swift and Brigham, the W. H. Hill Company, and the Whitcomb Envelope Company. There are several companies, independent of the U. S. Envelope Company, manufacturing envelopes in Worcester.

Worcester has the largest carpet mill in the world controlled by an individual. This is owned by M. J. Whittall.

The manufacture of corsets is an important industry and gives employment to thousands of persons.

These Worcester industries are the largest of their kind in the United States: looms, valentines, emery wheels, envelopes, corsets, carpets, wire novelties, wire, wire springs, leather goods, paper-box machinery, card clothing, organ keys and reeds, paper-making machinery, lunch-wagons, textile machinery and skates.

It is the variety of its industries that has made Worcester famous.

Senator Hoar once said that within a radius of twelve miles of Worcester were projected more inventions and improvements contributing to the good of humanity than in any other portion of the world;

strengthening his statement with reference to the cotton-gin of Eli Whitney; the lathe for irregular forms by Thomas Blanchard; the sewing machine of Elias Howe, and the carpet looms of Erastus Bigelow.

These four men stand out preeminently from a large number of inventors and were noted benefactors of their race.

CHAPTER XVI

THE CITY GOVERNMENT

WORCESTER is divided into ten wards, and for convenience in voting, the wards are sub-divided into precincts.

The annual municipal election takes place on the second Tuesday in December.

The city government is made up of the mayor and the city council. The mayor is elected annually and receives a salary of $4,000 per year. The city council consists of the board of aldermen and the common council. Every ward in the city elects one alderman, and in addition there is an alderman-at-large, who is elected by all the voters of the city. Three councilmen are elected by each ward, the elections alternating, so that each member serves for two years. There are, therefore, in our city council eleven aldermen and thirty councilmen who serve without pay.

In the school committee each ward is represented by three members, the term of office being three years.

The heads of departments and city treasurer, auditor, city engineer, city solicitor, messenger, trustees of Free Public Library, of funds, and of hospitals, are elected by the city council.

The mayor appoints the city physician, assessors, park commissioners, board of health, license commissioners, license board and chief of police, subject to the approval of the board of aldermen.

The school committee elects a superintendent of schools for a term of three years, and an assistant superintendent, teachers, and truant officers annually.

Worcester is in the third congressional district.

The first state senatorial district of Worcester County comprises wards four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten. The second district includes wards one, two and three, and the towns of Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Harvard, Holden, Lancaster, Sterling and West Boylston.

On account of the large import trade,

Worcester, as a convenience to her merchants, was made a port of entry. The custom-house is in the Post Office or Federal building. The Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at the Worcester Port of Entry, in his report for July, 1908, showed that 562 packages from all parts of the world were received in Worcester, indicating the diversity of the city's business interests.

CHAPTER XVII

OLD TIME TAVERNS — INTERESTING HOUSES

OLD TIME TAVERNS

IN 1674 Thomas Browne, who had settled on the road between Brittan Square and the head of Lake Quinsigamond, petitioned that he be allowed "to furnish Travelers with wine and strong waters." He was granted the license and became the first tavern-keeper in Worcester.

When a second settlement was attempted, Nathaniel Henchman was licensed for one year, "to keep a house of entertainment for Travelers at Quinsigamond."

In 1719 Captain Moses Rice built a tavern on the site of the Walker Block, corner of Main and Mechanic Streets. He prospered here for twenty-three years. The estate passed into the possession of Judge Chandler, and he built a fine mansion. Mr. Chandler was a Tory, and his loyalty to the King resulted in his banishment and the

confiscation of his property. His loyalty to the Crown and excellent character earned for him the title of "the Honest Refugee." In 1785, Ephraim Mower purchased the property, and the Chandler mansion was converted into the Sun Tavern. This hotel existed until 1818, when the old mansion was removed to Mechanic Street to make way for the United States Hotel. This was built by William Hovey and kept by him and others until 1854.

The second tavern of Worcester stood on the site of the present Bay State House, and was kept by father, son and grandson for about ninety years. Deacon Daniel Heywood, the "Father of the Town," established the tavern in 1722, at the time when the town was incorporated.

The Stearns Tavern was the third, and stood fronting on Main Street, very nearly where the Lincoln House now stands. The estate to which it belonged comprised eighty acres, extending westward from Main to Sever Streets. This tavern was opened in 1732, and Captain Stearns kept it for forty years. His widow managed it until 1784.

In the period preceding the Revolution this tavern was the favorite resort for the Royalists. Here they prepared and signed the famous Tory Protest of 1774. This protest was a remonstrance against the proceedings of the patriots, and was entered upon the town records. The town clerk was obliged to blot this out of the records, and to be sure that it could not be read, the patriots forced him to dip his fingers into the ink and rub them over the words. The page can still be seen in the town records.

On July 24, 1776, a number of the patriots called upon Mrs. Stearns and requested permission to take down the sign of the "King's Arms," as the hotel was called. She cheerfully agreed to their request and the offending sign was removed.

When Mrs. Stearns died, the estate was purchased by William Sever. Hon. Levi Lincoln married his daughter, Penelope Winslow Sever. On the site of the hotel Mr. Lincoln built a mansion, which today forms the main part of the Lincoln House.

From 1754 to 1774 Captain John Curtis kept a tavern on the Ephraim Curtis estate on Lincoln Street.

Captain Israel Jennison had an inn from 1782 to 1815 on Lincoln Street, where now stands the City Almshouse.

On the site of the Sargent Building, at the junction of Main and Southbridge Streets, Captain William Jones known as "Tory" Jones, kept a tavern from 1770 to 1777. It was here that two British officers were sent by General Gage to get information regarding roads and positions for fortification.

The headquarters of the patriots was in a tavern on Lincoln Street, just north of Lincoln Square. At this time, the tavern had as a sign a portrait of John Hancock, and was known as "The Hancock Arms." During Shays's Rebellion a part of the rebel army was sheltered here.

The Lincoln House

The Lincoln House was originally the mansion house of Governor Levi Lincoln, who built it in 1812 and lived there until 1835, when he erected the house on Elm Street. This street was opened by Governor Lincoln, about 1834. In 1835, the mansion was sold and converted into a hotel.

It was called the Worcester House. Later, stores were built in front of it, and the entrance was changed to Elm Street. The hotel was then called the Lincoln House.

The Exchange Hotel

The Exchange Hotel was built in 1784 by Nathan Patch. In 1807 it passed into the hands of Colonel Reuben Sikes of Connecticut, the celebrated stage-coach proprietor. He managed the hotel until his death in 1824.

This was the leading hotel of the county, and the centre of the arrival and departure of the different stage coaches connecting Worcester with other sections of the country. Distinguished travellers, judges and others connected with the courts, stayed there. General Washington took breakfast in this hotel, when passing through Worcester in 1789, and Lafayette rested there, on his way to Boston in 1825 to attend the dedication of Bunker Hill Monument.

The Waldo House

The main part of the present hotel was originally the Daniel Waldo mansion. This

stood on Main Street, on the site of Mechanics Hall. It was moved back in 1845.

INTERESTING HOUSES

"The Oaks"

The Dr. William Paine house, "The Oaks," on Lincoln Street, opposite Forest Avenue, was built about 1778.

Timothy Paine and his two sons were Loyalists. He was one of the Mandamus Councillors appointed by the King in 1774. The patriots obliged him to resign his office and to read his resignation publicly on the Common. His son, Dr. William, left Worcester before the Revolution and served in the war as apothecary and physician to His Majesty's hospitals in America. After the war he returned to Worcester and practised his profession. He was the first vice-president of the American Antiquarian Society.

The Hancock House

One hundred and fifty years ago one of the best residences in town was the Hancock mansion. This house stood on the grounds of the late Philip L. Moen, on Lincoln Street.

Thomas Hancock, who married Lydia Henchman, granddaughter of Captain Daniel Henchman, owned this property. At his death, it came into the possession of his nephew, Governor John Hancock. The governor never occupied this house as a permanent residence, using it merely as a summer home.

It was next used as a fashionable hotel for judges, court officers and others who did not care to live in the town hotels. In 1781 Levi Lincoln bought this property and lived here until his death in 1820. In 1846 it was removed to its present location, on the corner of Grove and Lexington Streets.

The house on Lexington Street, next to the Hancock house, originally stood on Salisbury Street. It belonged to the Walker family and was built about 1740. Mr. W. R. Hooper purchased it, removed it to its present location, and built on its old site, the building which formed the nucleus of the Highland Military Academy.

The Salisbury Mansion

Still standing on its original site, is the old Salisbury mansion, erected in 1770, by

the first Stephen Salisbury. It is now occupied by the Hancock Club, and presents about the same external appearance it did a century ago.

The Samuel Chandler House

This house stands on the northeast corner of Belmont Street and Lincoln Square. Originally it was the mansion house of Samuel Chandler. When Daniel Waldo, Sr., came to Worcester in 1782, he lived there. His son, Daniel Waldo, Jr., made it his home until 1806, when he erected the building which stood on the site of the Central Exchange, corner of Main and Exchange Streets.

The Trumbull Mansion

This was originally the Court House and stood on Court Hill. It was built in 1751 and removed in 1801 to Trumbull Square. The mansion was torn down a few years ago to make room for the Kelly-Delehanty blocks. The lumber was carefully handled and the house was rebuilt on Massachusetts Avenue.

Isaiah Thomas's house is still standing in the rear of the Court House.

In the diary of Christopher C. Baldwin is the following entry under date of May 28, 1829: —

"Ichabod Washburn raises his house without using any ardent spirits. Believed to be the first instance of the kind in New England." This house is now standing on the corner of Summer and Arch Streets.

The mansion on the southeast corner of Main and Madison Streets was built by Gov. Alexander H. Bullock about 1850. After living there a short time he moved to his new home on Elm Street.

The house on the northeast corner was built about the same time for a sister of Governor Bullock.

The building now standing on the corner of Main Street and Allen Court was the residence of Mr. Charles Allen. His land extended from Park Street to land south of Allen Court, and included the land upon which the Sargent Building now stands.

Rev. John S. C. Abbott, the historian, lived in the brick house standing on the corner of Lincoln and Frederick Streets.

Mr. Abbott was the first historian to gain celebrity while a resident of Worcester, though his chief fame came after he had removed from the city. He came here in 1830 as pastor of the Calvinist, now the Central Church, and remained five years. He produced many books which gained him a wide reputation, the most remarkable of which was his "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," first published in *Harper's Magazine.*

The house at the corner of Lincoln Street and Keefe Place is known as the "Conant House." It belonged to Mr. Edwin Conant, a lawyer. Later, he built the mansion at the corner of Harvard and State Streets. This he bequeathed to the Worcester Natural History Society. Mr. Conant gave to the town of Sterling, the original Sterling Inn and the Public Library Building, and provided for a course of lectures on scientific subjects.

Nearly opposite Linwood Street, on Lincoln Street, there are two long brick blocks. The northern one has been raised and enlarged; the other remains in the original form, with entrance doors at the ends. In

this building Miss Ward, daughter of Artemas Ward, kept a primary school.

The only remaining mile-stone in Worcester stands on the sidewalk in front of this house. It bears the following inscription: —

44
Miles From
Boston
50
To Springfield

The house on Lincoln Street, directly opposite Garden Street, was the Governor John Davis mansion. There Charles Dickens and his wife were entertained in 1842.

On the northwest corner of Summer Street and Lincoln Square stood a large stone building, used as a county jail. This was built in 1788, and it was supposed at that time that it would be ample for two or three hundred years. In less than fifty years it was torn down. A house of correction was built in 1819, on the site of the present county jail. In the records of the old jail may be read this pathetic entry — "Discharged by Deth, April 1, 1790." This record applies to that noble patriot,

Colonel Timothy Bigelow, who was committed to prison for debt, February 15, 1790. In this old jail some of the English prisoners of the War of 1812 were confined.

On the south side of Lincoln Square were the workshop, blacksmith shop, iron works and trip hammer of Timothy Bigelow.

NOBILITY HILL

Nobility Hill began at a point opposite Park Street on Main Street and ended at a point opposite Burnside Court. It was similar to Court Hill but shorter.

On the site of the Taylor Building, opposite Park Street, stood the residence of Judge Ira M. Barton. This house was built by Sheriff Gardiner Chandler. The estate was sold to R. C. Taylor in 1870 and taken down to give place to the Taylor block.

Next south came the estate of Dr. Joseph Sargent. This house was cut in two and moved to Hammond Street. Nobility Hill began between the Barton house and the Sargent house. The Anthony Chase estate extended from the Sargent place to Chatham Street. After the hill was cut down, the house was turned around to bring its

entrance upon Chatham Street. It is now used as the annex to the Y. W. C. A. building.

Mr. George T. Rice lived in a house at the south corner of Main and Chatham Streets. The property was sold to the Roman Catholics, and the house was taken down. St. Paul's Church was built upon the rear end, covering also the rear portion of the Earle property.

Next to the Rice house came the Towne house, owned by John Milton Earle, editor of "*The Weekly and Daily Spy.*" Dr. John Park's house came next. This was taken down. Last on the hill was the Rev. Dr. Austin's house, occupied by Samuel H. Colton.

CHAPTER XVIII

HISTORY AND DERIVATION OF NAMES OF STREETS

MAIN STREET is the oldest thoroughfare and has been used constantly from 1713. The Jo Bill Road, or Institute Road as it is now known, is one of the early roads, as are Front, Summer, Lincoln, Salisbury, Pleasant, Green and Grafton Streets. Plantation Street received its name at the time Worcester was called Quinsigamond Plantations.

Front Street was laid out in 1785; Mechanic Street was opened in 1787 and ended at the cemetery; Thomas Street was given to the town by Isaiah Thomas in 1806; School Street was laid out by Geer Terry in 1814 and was at first called Terry Street.

Clarendon Harris published a village directory and a map in 1829, and on this map the names of only fifteen streets are given

— Salisbury, Main, School, Thomas, Central, Mechanic, Front, Franklin, Grafton, Green, Water, South (now Park), Church (now Salem Square), and Pleasant, Lincoln Square and Washington Square. Pearl, Lincoln and Market Streets were shown, but were not named.

Foster, Elm, and Exchange (formerly Market) Streets were opened between 1830 and 1840.

In many cases we can trace the derivation of the names of streets, but, unfortunately, a large number of streets were named without any regard to good taste and common sense.

Family names appear in such streets as Lincoln, Paine, Sturgis, Dean, Sever and Harrington; historical names in Lafayette, Lamartine; Revolutionary names in Concord, Lexington, Prescott, Hancock, and Otis; literary names in Milton, Dryden, Edgeworth, Hemans, Bryant and Whittier; names of early settlers in Henchman and Curtis.

Governor Lincoln named Elm, Maple, Chestnut, Cedar, Walnut, Linden and Oak.

Mr. Henry Chamberlin named Wood-

land, Birch, Maywood, and Hawthorne Streets.

In the Dictionary of Worcester, written by Franklin P. Rice, the derivation of 200 streets is given, and with Mr. Rice's permission we present a few of the most important ones:

Abbott	Ebenezer E. Abbott
Adams	Adams family
Alden	John Alden
Ashland	Home of Henry Clay
Austin	Rev. Samuel Austin
Barclay	Barclay the Quaker
Beacon	Beacon Street
Bellevue	Named by George Jaques
Benefit	Benefit to Worcester Academy by sale of land
Blackstone	Blackstone Canal
Blake	Mayor James B. Blake
Boynton	John Boynton
Bradley	Osgood Bradley
Camp	Camp Scott
Castle	From the Oread
Catharine	Wife of Ebenezer Harrington
Chandler	Chandler family
Channing	William Ellery Channing
Chapin	Henry Chapin
Charlotte	Wife of H. H. Chamberlain
Cheever	Rev. Henry T. Cheever
Clarkson	Clarkson the Quaker

Clinton	De Witt Clinton
Crescent	Former shape of street
Crompton	George Crompton
Crown	Crown of the hill
Crystal	Crystal Lake in Illinois
Curtis	Albert Curtis
Cushing	Paine family name
Davis	Isaac Davis
Dean	Salisbury family name
Dewey	Francis H. Dewey
Dix	Dr. Elijah Dix
Downing	A. J. Downing, eminent horticulturist
Earle, Edward	Edward Earle
Ellsworth	Ellsworth the martyr
Ely	Lyman A. Ely
Everett	Edward Everett
Exchange	Central Exchange
Foster	Foster family
Fountain	From the " water-cure," formerly near there
Fox	Fox family
Frederick	Frederick W. Paine
Freeland	Named in Free-soil times by H. H. Chamberlin and Henry Chapin
Garden	Garden of William Lincoln
Gardner	Named by James H. Wall for Governor Gardner
Gates	Simon S. Gates
George	General George Hobbs

Goulding	Goulding family
Hale	Rev. Edward Everett Hale
Hammond	Sargent family name
Henry	Walter Henry
High	Its situation
Hudson	Charles Hudson, member of Congress
Jo Bill (Institute Road)	Joseph Bill, who lived there in 1750
John	Dr. John Green
Kansas	Named in "Kansas" times
Kendall	Joseph G. Kendall
King	Family name of Mrs. S. H. Colton
Kingsbury	Family name of Rev. George Allen's mother
Lagrange	Home of Lafayette
Langdon	Name in Whittier's "Stanzas for the Times"
Lodi	Bridge of Lodi
Lincoln	Lincoln family
Loudon	Eminent English landscape gardener
Lovell	Lovell family
Lyford	J. Chauncey Lyford
Mason	Joseph Mason
Merrick	Mrs. D. Waldo Lincoln's family
Merrifield	Merrifield family
Newbury	Newbury St. in Portland, Me.
Newport	Native place of Mrs. Edward Earle
Norwood	Henry Ward Beecher's novel
Oberlin	Oberlin College

Oxford	Oxford St. in New York
Parker	Mrs. Joseph Mason's family name
Pattison	Dr. R. E. Pattison
Perkins	Paine family name
Piedmont	'Foot of the Mountain.' Name given by George Jaques
Queen	Named by S. H. Colton to mate King St.
Richards	Richards family
Ripley	John C. Ripley
Russell	James W. Russell
Seward	William H. Seward
Sturgis	Paine family name
Temple	St. John's Church located there
Trumbull	George A. Trumbull
Tuckerman	Salisbury family name
Union	Named soon after Webster's reply to Hayne
Wachusett	The mountain can be seen from here
Waldo	Daniel Waldo
Wellington	Named by George Jaques for the Duke
Winslow	Lincoln family name

CHAPTER XIX

INTERESTING FACTS

THE first settlement was made in 1674; the second in 1684; the third and permanent settlement in 1713.

Worcester became a town June 14, 1722, and a city Feb. 29, 1848.

June 24, 1772. — The first stage coach from Boston to New York passed through Worcester.

May 5, 1779. — Two men were publicly whipped, forty stripes each, for passing counterfeit money.

May 8, 1811. — "On Friday last Caleb Jephterson was exposed in the pillory for one hour and a half, pursuant to his sentence, upon three several convictions, for the odious and detestable crime of blaspheming." — *Spy*.

May 16, 1832. — The Selectmen criticized by the *Spy* for licensing "a company of strolling actors calling themselves circus riders, to exhibit their fooleries here: Who does not know that no one gets any good by attending such exhibitions? That by going there, he encourages idleness, cruelty, and vice? It is to be hoped that this is the last time we shall be troubled with such unwelcome visitors."

The type-writer was invented in Worcester by Charles Thurber, in 1843. The original machine is now in the possession of the Worcester Society of Antiquity.

The first daily paper appeared June 23, 1845. This was incorporated in 1847 with the *Daily Spy*.

Mr. Osgood Bradley in 1835 built the cars for the Boston and Worcester Railroad; probably the first passenger cars made in this country.

Dr. R. L. Hawes of Worcester, in 1852, invented the first successful machine for making envelopes.

September 12, 1848. — Abraham Lincoln addressed a Whig meeting in City Hall.

October 20, 1849. — Father Mathew, the distinguished Irish temperance agitator, visited Worcester and administered the pledge to hundreds of men.

In 1849, Main Street was paved from Front to Exchange Street. This was the first paving done in the city.

During Mayor Isaac Davis's term, in 1861, the "Causeway" over Lake Quinsigamond was completed at a cost of $26,000. On account of the hard times Mayor Davis employed a large number of citizens, many of whom otherwise would have been obliged to apply for aid. These men were paid sixty cents a day.

October 30, 1854. — The Butman Riot occurred on this day. The cause of this riot was the attempt to arrest and carry back to slavery a negro named William H. Jankins, who for a number of years had been a respectable and industrious citizen of Worcester.

Massachusetts had passed laws forbidding her officers to assist in the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Laws, and forbidding the use of her prison to the United States officers for the safe-keeping of prisoners

who should be arrested in consequence of these laws.

Asa A. Butman, a deputy United States marshal, came to Worcester intending to arrest Jankins. *"The Spy"* notified the citizens of his arrival. A vigilance committee was appointed to watch his movements. Butman was arrested on the charge of carrying dangerous weapons and the judge ordered him to leave the city and never return. On his way to the depot he was assaulted by a mob of excited citizens.

This was the last attempt to enforce the hated Fugitive Slave Law in Massachusetts.

Mr. Jankins arranged matters with his old master, obtained his free papers and had them recorded in the office of our clerk of courts. These were the only free papers ever recorded on the books of this county.

The steam calliope, such as is seen in circus parades, was invented here by J. C. Stoddard in 1856.

The first street railroad was opened in 1863. The Worcester Horse Railroad laid tracks from Harrington Avenue on Lincoln Street, through Main Street to Webster Square, on Front Street and on Pleasant to

West Street. The Pleasant-Street line was discontinued after a short time and the tracks were taken up. The fare was seven cents, and, up to 1881, was five cents extra if a person wished to ride on Front Street. In 1881 the tracks were extended to Adams Square, and a five-cent fare for the city was established. Worcester today is one of the great trolley cities of the country. Its street railway service brings it into direct communication, within a radius of 20 miles, with thirty-five towns having a population of 375,000 people.

The first Swedes came to Worcester in 1868 and began work at The Washburn and Moen Wire Mill.

March 30, 1876. — Lynde Brook Dam was carried away by the breaching of the masonry. The damage paid by the city, including the cost of a new dam, amounted to $227,000.

The first bicycle made in America was built on Cypress Street, in 1878, by W. H. Pierce.

September 6, 1881. — "The Yellow Day." Lights were burning in stores and it was hardly possible to read in the open

air. Next day it was found that all the sunflowers had died.

Electricity was first used for lighting the streets in 1883.

The estimated population of Worcester in 1910, is 147,000.

Worcester is the second largest city in Massachusetts and the third in New England.

Worcester has, with possibly one exception, the most amply endowed art museum in this country. It is the gift of the late Stephen Salisbury, who left an estate that will yield $160,000 annually to be devoted to its uses.

The first house-warming furnace in America was introduced here by Henry W. Miller.

Brand Mark. — The ancient Brand Mark of Worcester, designated by the General Court in 1684, by which the cattle, etc., belonging to the place were to be distinguished, was represented thus: —